Education—1927

Money for

Alabama.

Oklahoma School Teacher Makes Tuskegee His Beneficiary

In his annual report to the Board of Trustees for the academic year, 1924-1925, Dr. Moton calls attention to the increasing contribution the Negro is making to his own education. Every campaign for an educational fund for Negroes brings forth some such donors. Some of these are known prominently as successful business or professional men and women. Others are people who have not been widely known but who are truly interested in the welfare and advancement of the race.

Mr. Callark

To this latter group, belongs Mr. H. C. Callark, retired school teacher of Chandler, Oklahoma, who has recently announced that he has made Tuskegee Institute his chief beneficiary under the provisions of his will which has been made and recorded. His estate is conservatively estimated at $30,000 and only a few weeks ago oil was discovered on land adjacent to one of his eighty acre tracts which gives added value and importance to his holdings.

Mr. Callark's life story is a gripping drama of the closing days of slavery and of the pioneer days of the Middle West. He was born near Newark, New Jersey, and between the ages of three and four, he and his brother were kidnapped and taken to Mississippi where he lived as a slave boy until he reached the age of sixteen. In 1863, with the aid of a colored man, Mr. Edmund Chandler, he was "kidnapped" again and ran away to the North.

When the two runaways reached Kentucky, young Callark left his friend and benefactor and joined the Union Army as orderly to one of the officers. A soldier in the same company, Mr. Matthew Haynes, became attached to the young Negro orderly because of his quiet reserve and unfailing loyalty and at the close of the war took him to his home in Missouri. Two years later, Mr. Callark went to Wyoming and thence into Iowa where he worked for a family named Gaston. The Gastons became interested in him and encouraged him to enter Tabor College, where he began his education. The friendship of the Gastons has continued till the present day, and he tells of some of the Gaston children with whom he played who are now parents and grand parents.

In 1879, Mr. Callark determined to enter the teaching profession and after completing the teachers' course at a normal school in Jefferson City, Missouri, he taught for nine years in Texas, and then went to Chandler, where he farmed and taught school for more than twenty years.

Six years ago, Mr. Callark retired and now devotes his time to Sunday School work and to looking after the properties he has accumulated. He has never married and has never seen his parents since that eventful day back in New Jersey when he was stolen from them. In spite of his seventy-seven years, he is very active; giving much time to reading and occasionally writing poems of real merit.

Following correspondence exchanged between Mr. Callark and Dr. Moton, Mr. Albon L. Holsey, Secretary to the Principal, went to Chandler to see Mr. Callark and during their conference Mr. Callark authorized the announcement regarding his will and stated that it was his intention to visit the school early in 1927.

Tuskegee Gets Bequest

NEW YORK, FEB., (ANP.)—Tuskegee Institute receives one-third of the residue of the estate of the late Alice B. Jackson, which was appraised here Tuesday in the office of the State transfer tax department, showing a net value of $660,719.

The bequest will be realized at the death of Percy Jackson, 62, of this city, who receives a life interest in the estate after $10,000 is taken out for legatees.

Messenger 2-25-27

Tuskegee Ala. News

FEB 10 1927

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE INHERITS

(Special to the News)

New York, Feb. 7, 1927—Tuskegee Institute of Tuskegee, Institute, Ala., will receive a legacy of $89,230 representing one-third the residuary estate of its benefastress, the late Alice D. Jackson, it was learned here today when the Jackson estate was appraised in the offices of State Transfer Tax Dept. The remaining two-thirds, $178,460. goes to Bryn Mawr. Both are to follow the life estate to Percy Jackson.

Alice Jackson died March 26 last, leaving an estate which was appraised today at $705,702 gross, net $660,719.

NASHVILLE, TENN. ... ALA.

FEB 11 1927

Tuskegee Institute receives one-third of the residue of the estate of the late Alice B. Jackson of New York City. The state transfer tax department showed that this property had a net value of $660,719.

Detective Sergeant Harry E. Buford, colored, of St. Louis, has risen to a high place as an expert in identifying fingerprints. He joined the police department as a chauffeur in 1912. He served with honor as a uniformed patrolman, Bertillion officer, detective and detective sergeant. He is now an expert at identifying fingerprints. He has participated in the arrest of some of the nation's most notorious criminals.

SOUTHWEST DIVISION
KANSAS CITY

GIFTS TO EDUCATION

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., recently turned over $1,000,000 to Hampton and Tuskegee institutes, and the fund for these two schools has now reached $4,500,000. Thus every few days we read about some generous gift being made to schools and colleges.

It may be thought that such institutions are getting together great sums of money and do not need more, but they can show where their costs have just about doubled. The buildings which they need are very expensive, and they must pay good salaries if they want competent instructors. We need not merely efficient public schools, but also those higher institutions that shall send out leaders who will sway opinion in behalf of good citizenship American principles, and fine ideals of business and industry.

Tuskegee Ala. News

JAN 27 1927

NEW YORK, Jan. 2[illegible] Institute, at Tuskegee, Ala. is ... one-third of the residue of the ... tate of the late Alice B. Jackson, which was appraised here Tuesday in the office of the state transfer tax department, showing a net value of $660,719.

The bequest will be realized at the death of Percy Jackson, 62, of this city, who receives a life interest in the estate after $10,000 is taken out, this sum going to legates.

MILES C LEGE GETS 17,000 FROM RALLY

Miles Memorial College, this city was given a big boost last week when the Convocation of the Alabama Conferences of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church convened here September 21st through the 25th, with Bishop Robert T. Brown, D.D., presiding.

Reporter

Pastors, presiding elders and lay

men of the church made the attendance large throughout the meeting. A distinguished guest was Editor G. T. Parker, of the Christian Index, organ of the C. M. E. Church, who delivered a most interesting address. He paid Bishop Brown a high compliment for the great work he has done and is doing for Alabama in the erection of the new administration building at Miles Memorial College, one of the best, said Editor Parker, that he has seen anywhere in the South for the education of Negro youth; he congratulated the Convocation for the peace and harmony that prevail throughout the state.

10-1-27

High Churchmen Preach in Sunday Services

An immense crowd packed the Masonic Temple Auditorium Sunday morning to hear Bishop N. C. Cleaves, D.D., of St. Louis, Mo., who preached at 11 o'clock. The Bishop's sermon was logical, instructive and edifying and the vast congregation gave the closest attention and received a spiritual baptism from his message.

Dr. J. A. Bray, secretary of education of the C. M. E. Church, preached a splendid sermon at 3 o'clock in the afternoon to another fine audience in the Masonic Auditorium. Thirgood Church Choir rendered the music at 11 o'clock and Metropolitan Choir of Ensley, furnished the music in the afternoon.

Birmingham, Ala.

$17,700 For Miles College

Miles Memorial College, the church school located at Vinesville, in this city, is doing a splendid work and as an evidence of this fact, the Convocation raised $17,700 to go to the support of this college. The new administration building now in course of erection is rapidly nearing completion and proved a source of much inspiration to the large number of visitors to the college during the Convocation.

MISS BUTLER LEFT $1,000,000 TO PUBLIC

N. Y. U. to Get $500,000 Under the Will of Philanthropist Who Died at Scarsdale July 25.

The will of Miss Emily O. Butler, philanthropist, who died at her home, Fox Meadow, in Scarsdale, N. Y., on July 25, will be filed for probate tomorrow in the office of the Surrogate of Westchester County, White Plains. According to a statement made yesterday by Franklin B. Kirkbride of 7 Wall Street, one executor, most of the estate, valued in excess of a million dollars, will be 'devoted to public uses.'

New York University is to receive the largest sum, $500,000. Union Theological Seminary will get $150,000, while the Society for the Relief of Half Orphans and Destitute Children in the city will receive $60,000.

The corporation of the Brick Presbyterian Church is bequeathed $50,000, half of which is to be used for Christ Presbyterian Church, and the other half for the Church of the Covenant. The New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital will receive $7,500 for a free bed in the Flower Hospital, and the same sum is to be paid to the Home for Incurables.

After payment of the above in full, each of the following bequests will be paid:

$10,000 — Church Extension Committee of the Presbytery of New York; Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America; Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America; American Waldensian Aid Society; Trustees of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

$5,000—New York Auxiliary of the American McAll Association; Wilson Industrial School for Girls; Union Settlement Association; Presbyterian Home for Aged Women in the City of New York; the Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm; House of Rest for Consumptives; House of Mercy, Inwood-on-Hudson; Berry School, Mount Berry, Ga.; Boy Conservation Bureau; New York Association for the Blind; American Seamen's Friend Society; Southwestern Presbyterian Sanitarium, Albuquerque, N. M.; Prison Association of New York; Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama; Utica Normal and Industrial Institute, Inc., Utica Inst., Miss.; Northfield Schools, East Northfield, Mass.

$2,000—Children's Aid Society; Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes.

$1,000 to Mission to Lepers.

After payment of the above in full, other bequests are:

$10,000 to each of the following colleges: Fairmont College, Wichita, Kan.; Huron College, Huron, S. D.; Idaho College, Caldwell, Idaho; Jamestown College, Jamestown, N. D.; Berea College, Berea, Ky.; Tusculum College, Greenville, Tenn.; Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

$5,000 to each of the following colleges: Hastings College, Hastings, Neb.; Albany College, Albany, Ore.; Westminster College, Salt Lake City, Utah; Whitworth College, Spokane, Wash.; Billings Polytechnic Institute, Billings, Mont.

If any property is left after payment in full of all of the above legacies it is to be divided equally between New York University and Union Theological Seminary. All specific legacies are to be paid free of tax. The will is dated April 27, 1925.

Miss Butler was the eldest daughter and only living child of the late Charles Butler and Eliza Ogden Butler. She was born at Kinderhook Landing, Columbia County, N. Y., on July 7, 1840, in the home of her grandfather, Medad Butler.

Her father was a founder and President of the Board of Trustees of Union Theological Seminary, and President of the Council of New York University.

Miss Butler was the First Director of the Half Orphan Home for Destitute Children, carrying on a family tradition, for her father had been founder of the Home, and her mother and official.

KNOXVILLE, TENN. Sentinel

MAY 22 1927

UNIVERSITY PLANNED

Plans calling for an expenditure of $1,000,000 in a building program for Payne university for negroes at Birmingham, Ala. Three buildings are to be started soon, including a dormitory that will house about 300 students.

Cullman, Ala Courier 6-16-27

New [illegible] for Trinity

A number of the leading men and women of the colored popularion met at Trinity school last week and accepted the $20.000 gift of the American Missionary Association with its provisio that the friends of Trinity raise $7,000.

Mayor Sarver being present by invitation, was elected general chairman and Dr. J. R. Crawford, pastor of the Presbyterian church was elected chairman of the executive committee.

The general campaign committee is composed of representative men and women of the colored race from every section of the county and October has been set as the month to put over the campaign. The intensive week will be from the 16th to 23rd of October. During the week every man, woman and child of the colored race will be given a change to do his or her part in this worthy cause.

Every one present was most optomistic and felt that the campaig would go over the top with that beauiful spirit that has characterized Limestone county and her capital city. Details of the compaign will be made and proper literature published for the campaign.

G. B. B.

Valleyville, Ala., Journal

SEP 1 1927

AN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Outlining the unified educational program of the State of Alabama, which involves total appropriations of $19,780,375.33 and a capital outlay of $5,400,000 over the quadrennium, and giving a summary of the educational progress and needs of the state, the report of R. E. Tidwell, Superintendent of Education was submitted to the State Board od Education at its annual meeting Tuesday.

Under the unified program the budget allows the expenditure for current expenses for the year 1927-28 and three ensuing years the sums of $3,471,341.33, $3,588,008.00, $3,741,341.33 and $3,679,674.67. Significant among these is the sum of $1,000,000 which will be used for the equalization of educational opportunity in the public schools of the state.

The capital outlay is divided in substantially equal amounts between the four years. In each of the first two years of the quadrennium $1,360,000 will be expanded and $1,400,000 in each of the latter two years.

Briefly put, the unified education program of the state embraces: a minimum school term of seven months for rural high schools; rural libraries; the removal of adult illiteracy; increased appropriation for building rural schools; increased appropriation for training rural teachers; increase for support and maintenance of insitutions of higher learning proportional in the increase provided for the elementary, high and normal schools.

For the quadrennium the appropriations, exclusive of the capital outlay and equalization fund would be: Attendance fund, $2,000,000; library fund, $73,200 normal schools Florence, $140,000 Jacksonville 140,000, Troy $140,000, Livingston $140,000, and Montgomery 170,000; teacher training fund, State Board of Education $130,000; Alabama Poling fund, Daphne Normal $69,000; A. and M. for negroes $40,000; rural school [illegible] buildings $514,000; illiteracy $159,000; vocational education $627,824; high school fund $1,644,000; Alabama School of Trades and Industries $110,000; State Board of Education $130,000; Alabama Polyteenic Institute $1,388,923.12; University of Alabama $1,388,923.12.

The capital outlay for the various schools would be: the University and Auburn, $1,000,000 each; Alabama College $806,000; Troy normal, $500,-Livingston normal schools, $400,000 each; Montgomery normal school and Alabama School of Trades and Industries, $250,000 each; Daphne normal school and A. and M. for negroes $200,000 each.

Particular stress was laid upon the importance of the Emergency Appropriation early in 1927 by which funds were provided for a seven months school year in every white schools in the state except those where the attendance fell below the minimum required for the operation of the schools.

With regard to the adminstration of county schools, Dr. Tidwell strongly recommended the continuation of the plan whereby the adminstration of the county educational systems is vested in a broad of education, with a superintendent who is the executive officer of the board and responsible to it.

Such a system, he states, is not taking the right of choosing their educational leader away from the people, but is guaranteeing to them that they will have a capable man in the position to stimulate the activities.

One of the gravest problems which that of attendanct, he states. The costs of the school year are anticipated and based upon the number of students enrolled at the beginning of the year. An average attendance of 60 per cent means a loss of 40 per cent of the people's money which has been budgeted for the support of the school.

At present, he said, the Department is unable for lack of adequate assistance, to discover and enforce means of bringing attendance and enrollment to something like comparable figures

Education - 1927

Alabama.

Money for

HAMPTON GETS $100,000 BY STOKES' WILL

Tuskegee Bequeathed $125,000 Fund

New York, Dec. 30.—Miss Olivia Egleston Phelps Stokes, following the traditions of generations of her familly, left the bulk of her wealth to educational, charitable and religious institutions. The will of Miss Stokes, who died in Washington Dec. 14, in her eighty-first year, was filed for probate Saturday in the surrogate's court. The entire estate of the aged philanthropist is valued at $3,000,000, of which $2,000,000 was willed directly and indirectly to educational and welfare organizations.

Booker T. Washington Fund

The largest single cash bequest is $125,000 to Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute. Of this sum $25,000 is to form the "Booker T. Washington scholarship fund," a memorial to the man who for many years was the leading spirit of the school, while the rest becomes part of the endowment. Hampton Normal and Agricultural institute at Hampton, Va., received $100,000.

Major Robert Moton, principal of Tuskegee institute, and Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes of Washington, a nephew and executor receive $50,000 jointly, to be administered as a memorandum if their possession directs.

Heirs to Carry on Work

A legacy of $5,000 was left to the Colored Orphan asylum and association, Bronx. Hundreds of institutions in this country and other parts of the world will be affected by the will of this noted religious worker. Two educational institutions in China were left $5,000 apiece.

Besides these bequests directly to the institutions, Miss Stokes has included in bequests to her 19 grandnephews and grandnieces, $5,000 each, which they are requested to spend "to spread the gospel of Christ."

These bequests, made after the pattern of her grandfather's will and that of her mother, Mrs. Caroline Phelps Stokes, ask that the money be used "in the relief of suffering and in humanitarian enterprises." For the legatees of this class who are under 21 the money is to be held in trust until the grandnephew or grandniece becomes of age. Then he or she is to receive a copy of the will with the $5,000 for charity.

Noted Ancestors

Miss Stokes was the granddaughter of Anson Greene Phelps, after whom Ansonia, Conn., was named. He was the founder of the American Bible society, the American Board of Missions and the New York Peace society. Her paternal grandparents were also interested in missionary work. On her mother's side Miss Stokes was descendant of three colonial governors, Dudley of Massachusetts, John Hayes and George Wiley of Connecticut. Her eldest brother, the late Anson Phelps Stokes, was a New York banker and was active in reform movements.

TUSKEGEE BENEFITS FROM STOKES' WILL

Noted Woman Leaves Institute $125,000 Under Will Of Large Estate

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Special to The Advertiser.—Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute receives $125,000 under the will of the late Miss Olivia Egleston Phelps Stokes, which was filed for probate in Surrogate's Court here today. Miss Stokes died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 14, last, leaving an estate [illegible] million dollars, although the petition for probate places the value at "over $10,000."

Sylacauga, Ala., Adv[illegible]

DEC 28 1927

TUSKEGEE NORMAL GETS $125,000 GIFT

Will Of Miss Stokes Bequeaths Fund To Institute

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 27.—Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute will receive $125,000 under the will of the late Miss Olivia Egleston Phelps Stokes according to a dispatch from New York City received by The Age-Herald Sunday. Miss Stokes died Dec. 14 in Washington D. C., leaving an estate believed to total several million dollars, although the petition for the date filed Saturday in Surrogate's Court, placed the value "over $10,000."

Education - 1927

Money for

Arkansas.

WORK BEGUN ON $650,000 ARK. SCHOOL

Building Program To Place State A. M. and N. Institute Among Best Of Kind In The South

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Aug. 31.—Work has begun on the $650,000 building program of the Arkansas State Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal School for Negroes, which will make it one of the best and largest Negro training and vocational institutions in the South.

Students and workmen began clearing off the new 160-acre tract of land to be occupied by the new buildings, and which is located just two miles north of Pine Bluff on the Free Bridge road.

Simultaneously city and state road crews began work on a road leading directly to the school from West Pullen Street.

Within the next year the following buildings and improvements will be constructed: Boys' dormitory; girls' dormitory; administration building; training school; model home; trades shops and athletic field and grand-stand.

C. W. Austin, engineer at the school has been placed in charge of the drainage work, and he is rapidly getting the grounds into shape for natural drainage.

According to Superintendent R. E. Malone, much emphasis will be placed on the science of agriculture. A herd of Holstein cows will be purchased and the new $20.000 dairy barn just completed will be fully equipped with the latest devices for agricultural development among the students.

Extension work will be another feature conducted on a much larger scale than in the past. Superintendent Malone indicated that next year a correspondence course may be offered on agricultural studies.

The present school has 30 teachers, nine buildings and equipment. The new school will have several more teachers, and the buildngs will be larger and better equipped. It is planned to enlarge the trades school to take care of 400 automobile repair jobs during the first term.

Expansion of the school was made possible through the past State Legislature, which passed a bill allowing the school to float $450,000 worth of bonds. This will be matched with $150,000 from the general board of education. It is estimated that the present buildings and site will bring $50,000.

LITTLE ROCK

ARKANSAS

SEP 25 1927

To Float $275,000 Note Issue for Negro School.

The state Debt Board, composed of the governor, secretary of state, state auditor and state treasurer, will advertise within a week or two for bids on $275,000 worth of notes to construct new buildings at the Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal School for negroes at Pine Bluff. The note issue was authorized by the 1927 legislature, which also authorized the sale of the present school plant and removal of the institution to a larger tract near Pine Bluff. Proceeds from the note sale and sale of the old plant will be supplemented by sufficient funds from the General Education Board to build a $500,000 plant on the new site

The Debt Board is investigating details of the proposed issuance of state pension notes and it is planned to advertise for bids for the first installment within the next few weeks. Pensions will be paid quarterly under the new plan at the rate of about $150 for each quarter. It is expected that the second payment will be made about December 1

Education-1927

California

Money for

COLORED STUDENTS ESTABLISH SCHOLARSHIP FUND

El Centro, Calif., Aug. 9.—(P C.N.B.)—In a movement to provide for the education of colored girsl from El Centro at the University of California in Los Angeles, the girl students of the East Side high school and junio college are endeavoring to establish a scholarship fund through money obtained from a 'tag day' campaign.

The fund is to be used in assisting several colored graduates from the local high school, who are desirous of continuing their education in the higher branches.

Education - 1927

Connecticut

Money for.

YALE GETS $5,913,070 IN GIFTS DURING YEAR

New York

More Than 17 Millions Donated Toward $20,000,000 to Be Raised by Jan. 1

Special Despatch to The World

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 3.—Yale University received $5,913,070 in gifts and bequests during the past year, the annual report of the Treasurer shows. The Yale endowment is now $49,144,159. More than 9,000 graduates contributed to the University Alumni Fund, which totals $3,488,460.

Up to the time covered in the report $17,200,000 had been received in gifts and pledges toward the $20,000,000 additional endowment being sought "to enable Yale to maintain its place among the best and foremost of American universities."

More than 17,000 graduates, undergraduates and friends of the university have contributed to the fund. Included in the amount already raised, however, are contingent pledges of $2,700,000, and the balance of the needed $20,000,000 must be raised by Jan. 1, 1928, to secure them.

Bonds constitute 49 per cent. of the university's invested funds, the balance being 24 per cent. in stocks, 16 per cent. in mortgages and notes and 11 per cent. in real estate. The list shows 423 different bonds and 146 preferred and common stocks. The average yield on all investments was 5.27 per cent., against 5.23 per cent. in the preceding year. Mortgages yielded 5.64 per cent., stocks 5.56 per cent. and bonds 5.32 per cent.

Dec 22 27

New York Herald Tribune 11-4-27

YALE FUND TOPS GOAL OF $20,000,000

Oversubscribed by $210,578 and Still Growing, National Chairman Reports.

AID FROM MANY COUNTRIES

Alumni Abroad Gave $28,342 to the Endowment, Bannard Tells New York Committee.

The Yale University Endowment Fund drive has reached its goal of $20,000,000 and is still growing, it was announced yesterday by Otto T. Bannard, National Chairman of the drive, as he addressed members of the New York Committee at a luncheon at the Recess Club. This total has been reached almost ten days before the date originally set for the closing of the drive, and the fund is expected to grow still larger before January 1, Mr. Bannard said. Two weeks ago the fund lacked $1,000,000, but now it stands oversubscribed at $20,210,578.

Mr. Bannard's report showed that metropolitan New York had subscribed more than half the fund. The total for the city is $11,416,925 with 4,279 alumni subscribing. Chicago comes next with $1,412,976 pledged by 739 graduates. Next in order come the New Haven district with $766,970, Philadelphia with $674,573 and Hartford with $600,113. Four alumni in the little town of Norfolk, Conn., contributed $224,500.

Subscriptions of $28,342 have likewise come from Yale men in foreign countries in every part of the world. George W. Baldwin of Vevey, Switzerland, was named as the oldest contributor. He was a member of the class of 1853.

The endowment campaign was opened on April 20, when Yale graduates in every part of the world gathered simultaneously at dinners to listen to speeches broadcast by officers of the university.

Mr. Bannard said that widespread interest in Yale's purpose of extending its teaching facilities was indicated by the fact that 10 per cent. of the fund, $2,028,631, came from men who were neither Yale students nor alumni.

President James R. Angell said yesterday that although the endowment fund was just completed, its effects were already felt at Yale. He said there had been a marked change in the morale of the Faculty with the prospect of quickly carrying out plans to raise the salaries of the teaching staff. Some increases have already been made from the early proceeds of the fund.

Education—1927

Money &c.

D.C.

SENATE CONCURS WITH HOUSE IN RESTORING THE ENTIRE BUDGET TO H. U.

On Thursday the Senate concurred in the House amendment to the Interior Department appropriation bill restoring the Howard University items including an appropriation of $150,000 for the construction of a girls' dormitory.

The House Tuesday agreed to the conference report on the Interior Department appropriation bill striking out the Senate amendment and inserting instead an amendment providing the sum of $368,000 for Howard University.

The House amendment is the same as the Senate amendment except that in addition to the items restored by the Senate, it restores construction of a dormitory for women. The House amendment was en. The House amendment was offered by Representative Louis C. Crampton, Republican, of Michigan.

The other two items are for salaries, $150,000, and general expenses, $68,000.

All three items were stricken from the Interior Department appropriation bill upon points of order made by Representative B. G. Lowery, Democrat, of Mississippi, that the appropriation to Howard University is not authorized by law.

The Senate appropriations committee sought to restore all three items but withdrew the item for the construction of the girls' dormitory when Democrats began an attack on the entire Howard University appropriation.

items including an appropriation of $150,000 for a girl's dormitory.

The report of the conference committee on the item which had been stricken out by the house on a point of order made by Representative Lowery, Miss., democrat, and which had been amended by the senate to include all but the $150,000 for a girl's dormitory, reached the house Tuesday where the amendment of the senate was stricken out and an amendment was offered by Representative Louis C. Crampton, republican of Michigan. The senate supported the latter amendment when the item was returned to that body, Thursday.

HOWARD UNIV. GETS $368,000 BY SENATE AID

Washington, D. C.—Howard University will receive the entire amount asked in the interior department appropriation bill ($368,000) as a result of and the occurrence of the senate in the house amendment to the bill, restoring the Howard University

DR. KENNEY SUBSCRIBES $1,000 TO MEDICAL ENDOWMENT FUND

Dr. John A. Kenney of Newark, New Jersey, has recently subscribed one thousand dollars to the Endowment Fund. This is in addition to the twenty-five dollars already paid. Dr. Kenney is also carrying a life insurance policy of $500, with the medical school as beneficiary.

Dr. Kenney has been for many years the editor of the Journal of the National Medical Association. He is at present engaged in building a private hospital in Newark and has need for every penny that he can raise. Yet in spite of this, so great is his interest in medical education that he makes this great sacrifice to aid Howard, of which he is not even an alumnus, being a graduate of Shaw.

This splendid action on the part of Dr. Kenney should make some of our own alumni consider whether they are doing their duty by the school.

It would seem that there are several of them much better able than Dr. Kenney to give a thousand dollars and it is hoped that some of them will match his generosity. They certainly have more incentive.

Rosenwald Gives Howard $25,000

Washington, D. C., Feb. 23.—In a conference here in Washington last night, Wednesday, February 16, 1927, with Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president, and Dr. Emmett W. Scott, secretary-treasurer, administrative officers of Howard University, Julius Rosenwald, the Chicago philanthropist, agreed to give $25,000 of the $99,000 still needed to meet the conditional offer of the general education board to give $250,000 toward a $500,000 endowment for the Medical School of Howard University.

The general education board some time ago made a conditional offer of $250,000 toward the endowment of the School of Medicine of Howard University provided an equal amount be given by officers, teachers, alumni and friends of the university. $151,000 of the $250,000 to be raised among friends of the university has been collected and paid into the treasury of the university. It is to facilitate the early collection of the remaining $99,000 that Mr. Rosenwald has made his generous offer.

The Medical School of Howard University has been in continuous existence since 1862. It has sent out into the world more than 2,500 graduates from the Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Departments. These graduates are at work in forty states of the United States and in six foreign countries, including Porto Rico, Panama and South Africa. Five hundred and sixty-nine of those with whom the officers of the university are in direct communication are located in the Southern States including the District of Columbia. By far, the larger number are engaged in private practice, but many of them are also at work in private and public hospitals and in public health activities. They are ministering to a people greatly in need of medical service, there being at this time but one colored physician to every 3,194 colored people; one colored dentist to every 20,560 colored people, while the proportion for whites is one physician to every 533 white people and one dentist to every 2,070 white people. President Coolidge in his annual message to Congress December 7, 1926, stressed this matter of medical education by saying: "An increasing need exists for properly educated and trained medical skill to be devoted to the service of this (the Negro) race."

The Medical School of Howard University is the only Class "A" Medical School in America (with a single exception) specializing in the training of colored men and women for the 12,000,000 colored

HOWARD U. FUNDS ARE OPPOSED

Southern Senators Lead Attack Against $368,000 Appropriation.

By LOUIS R. LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—While the House had under consideration the Interior Department appropriation bill last Saturday, two Southern Democratic members of Congress engaged in a debate on the question of Federal appropriations to Howard University. They were Representatives B. G. Lowery, of Mississippi, and Thomas L. Blanton, of Texas.

The debate was precipitated in the general discussion of the bill when Representative Lowery attacked the items appropriating the sum of $368,000 to Howard University. He declared that such an amount was equivalent to about 5 per cent on an endowment of $7,000,000 and that no institution for white people in Mississippi had an endowment of one-tenth of that amount.

Mr. Lowery also said that the proposed Howard University appropriation was about one-third larger than the appropriation for the Bureau of Education and as large as the combined appropriation for the Bureau of Education and the [illegible]on for Deaf in the District [illegible]bia.

The M[illegible]i congressman proposed that [illegible]ds for the maintenance and operation of Howard University be raised by an appeal to American philanthropy.

"Regardless of politics," said Representative Blanton, "the Negro has found out that the southern man is his truest friend. They come to us for everything they really want; they do not go to their other brethren; they come to us because they know that we are their friends. We can not afford to turn them down nor to turn their university down. That is my position."

The Interior Department appropiation bill, making estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, was reported to the House by the committee on appropriations December 10. This bill carried items for Howard University totaling $368,000, an increase of $150,000 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1927.

HOWARD 'U' GETS APPROPRIATIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—The Senate concurred Thursday in the House amendment to the Interior Department appropriation bill restoring the Howard University items which includes $150,000 for the erection of a girl's dormitory.

The House of Representatives agreed Tuesday on the conference report on the Interior Department appropriation bill striking out the Senate amendment and inserting instead an amendment providing for the sum of $368,000 for Howard University. The two amendments differed only with respect to the construction of the dormitory which was approved by the lower house.

The House amendment was offered by Representative Louis C. Crampton, Republican, of Michigan.

The other two items are for salaries, $150,000, and general expenses, $68,000.

All three items were stricken from the Interior Department appropriation bill upon points of order made by Representative B. G. Lowery, Democrat, of Mississippi, that the appropriation to Howard University is not authorized by law.

The Senate appropriations committee sought to restore all three items but withdrew the item for the construction of the girls' dormitory when Democrats began an attack on the entire Howard University appropriation.

STRICKEN ITEMS ARE RESTORED

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—The Senate last Thursday agreed to the amendment of the House to the Interior Department appropriation bill giving Howard University the sum of $150,000 for the construction of a new dormitory for young women.

The House amendment will give Howard University a total appropriation of $368,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928. Of this amount the sum of $150,000 is for the payment of salaries and $68,000 for general expenses.

The Howard University appropriation as finally passed is in accord with the estimates submitted to the Congress by the Bureau of the Budget.

The three items for Howard University were stricken from the Interior Department appropriation bill in the House upon points of order made by Representative B. G. Lowery, Democrat, of Mississippi, that the appropriation was not authorized by law. The Senate restored the items for salaries and general expenses but failed to put back the item for the construction of a new dormitory for girls. When the Interior Department appropriation bill went to conference for agreement upon the differences between the two houses, Representative Louis C. Crampton, Republican, of Michigan, insisted that the dormitory item be reinserted. He offered this item as an amendment to the Senate amendment. Both houses agreed to the amendment.

Julius Rosenwald Gives $25,000 to Howard U.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—(AP)—Announcement of a $25,000 gift to the Howard university's medical school $250,000 endowment fund by Julius Rosenwald, Chicago philanthropist, was announced by the institution's officials.

J. ROSENWALD AIDS INTERNES

Pledges $250 A Month For Apportionment Between Freedman's Internes

WASHINGTON, D. C. Mar. 16 — Julius Rosenwald., philanthropist, who just three weeks ago pledged $50,000 to aid Howard University Medical school, Saturday pledged $250 a month to be apportioned for the use of medical internes at Freedman's hospital.

In explaining the reason that actuated the gift an announcement from the office of Secretary of the Interior, Work, stated, "These young colored graduates in medicine, serving their interneship to further fit them for the practice of their profession, are without possible sources of income to supply the simple necessities of living." This beneficence of Mr. Rosenwald is a real charity, intended to further the ambitions of worthy young men who have stuggle against odds up to the graduation point.

OUR MEDICAL SCHOOL ENDOWMENT

By Dr. Emmett J. Scott,
Secretary-Treasurer, Howard University.

The general public to date has paid into the treasury of Howard University the sum of $163,049 toward the $250,000 which is to be raised if we are to meet in its entirety the conditional offer of the General Education Board. Of this amount, up to May 1, 1927, the colored people of the United States, including officers, alumni, students and friends, have paid $109,232. White friends of the university have contributed $53,817.

We are in the midst of a definitely intensive effort to secure the full sum of money needed that it may be in hand on or before June 10, 1927, at which time Dr. Johnson, the new President of Howard University, is to be inaugurated. In submitting our appeal to the world of philanthropy, it has been made clear that upon that date, June 10, it is hoped that all collections may be in hand. All of the friends who contribute to these funds at this time will be giving strength to the University during the first year of Doctor Johnson's administration and will be contributing also toward a cause of far-reaching significance in the matter of race relations.

The following facts have been called to the attention of philanthropists to whom letters have gone in behalf of this endowment:

Seventy-one per cent of the amount pledged toward the endowment of the Medical School is by colored people.

One colored woman of St. Louis, Missouri, pledged $10,000 and has paid $5,000. The other $5,000 will be forthcoming soon.

Thirty-two per cent of the amount pledged is by graduates of Howard University.

Eighty-four graduates of the Medical School who are residents here in the city of Washington, have made pledges toward the endowment of the Medical School. Of this number forty-nine have paid in full $15,530 while thirty-five have paid in part.

One Negro physician, a graduate of the University of Michigan, pledged and paid $1,000 in CASH.

A dental graduate of Howard postponed his marriage to pledge $1,000 with an initial payment of $500.

Another Howard man sold his automobile to make payment on his pledge of $1,000.

Members of the Howard faculty have had payments regularly deducted from their salaries.

When the above information advising as to what colored people themselves have done was called to the attention of Senator Couzens of Michigan, he renewed at once his pledge of $5,000 which has lapsed. Other friends to whom appeal has been made during the past two weeks have responded particularly to that feature of our appeal, including Mr. Clement S. Houghton of Boston, Massachusetts, who has sent us $1,000, and Mr. T. W. Lamont, one of the senior members of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Company, bankers, 23 Wall Street, New York City, who has sent us $500. Mr. Lamont has written:

May 5th, 1927

Dr. Emmett J. Scott,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Howard University,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Dr. Scott:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 25th with data and information about Howard University. I have read it carefully and am much interested in the story of the plans to improve and extend your equipment. The education of well-trained doctors for the colored people seems to me to be so important a matter that I shall be glad to send you a contribution of $500.00 toward the completion of your fund before Commencement Day.

I am particularly impressed by the interest shown by the colored people themselves who have come forward to help the University with contributions. It is an indication of the hold that the University has upon its people and the influence and good will that it has acquired.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) T. W. LAMONT.

Enclosure—Cheque $500.

It becomes increasingly apparent in the case of Howard University and of all our educational institutions, that the gods have a disposition to help those who help themselves. In the case of Senator Couzens, and of Mr. Houghton and Mr. Lamont, and others, it is clearly apparent that the interest and the support of the colored people in this movement have had a far-reaching effect in securing their effective help and encouragement.

Howard Univ. Gets Full Appropriation

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The entire Howard University appropriation of $368,000 was agreed to by the Senate Thursday.

The bill has now passed both houses and goes to President Coolidge for his signature.

Although stricken out entirely by the house and $150,000 for a dormitory lopped off originally in the Senate, the entire appropriation was reinserted after a conference of these two houses and passed.

In recent years Congress has appropriated one million dollars for a new medical building now under construction at Howard, over $300,000 for a gymnasium and athletic field, nearly $7,000 for a new science laboratory and now $150,000 for a girls' dormitory.

These appropriations have been made in addition to other appropriations for current expenditures and for Freedmen's Hospital.

Education - 1927

D.C.

Money for.

Secretary Work of Dep't of Interior Commends Howard Univ. in Report

Reviews History of Institution Since Its Incorporation in 1867—No Appropriation Made Until 1879—2,268 Enrolled This Year

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26.—Hubert Work, Secretary of the U. S. Department of the Interior, in his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, refers at length to Howard University and reviews the work of the school year. Among other things he states:

"Howard University was incorporated in 1867, but no appropriation was made for its support by Congress until March 3, 1879, when the sum of $10,000 was appropriated for 'maintenance.' Since that time Congress has made annual appropriations for the institution, expendable under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, who is a patron ex officio of the board of trustees. The management and control of the institution were vested in a board of not less than thirteen trustees. The full board consists of twenty-four trustees.

"The university enrolled this year 2,268 students, representing thirty-seven states and ten foreign countries. Degrees were awarded to 252 students. Nine schools and colleges constitute the university, namely: (1) the college of medicine, (2) the college of dentistry, (3) the college of pharmacy, (4) the school of law, (5) the college of liberal arts, (6) the college of education, (7) the college of applied science, (8) the school of music, and (9) the graduate school. The three colleges first named are included in the school of medicine.

"The college of liberal arts is the core of the institution and instruction was given to 896 students in it during 1926-27. The college of education and the college of applied science are also undergraduate departments and are closely related to the college of liberal arts in the character of their work; they also are important units of the organization. They enrolled 652 and 179 students, respectively, in 1926-27.

"This year was marked by the successful conclusion of the efforts to secure the first half million dollars of endowment for the school of medicine and by the completion of the funds of $130,000 needed to meet the conditional offer of the government toward a $500,000 building. Of the total of $502,274.07 endowment fund, the general education board contributed $250,000; colored people contributed $163,431.07; Mr. Julius Rosenwald, $25,000; and other donors, $63,843. The entire $130,000 needed to meet the government's conditional offer on the new building was contributed by the general education board. The new building will be ready for service on Oct. 1. It will make possible an immediate and far-reaching increase in the efficiency of the medical school.

"The college of pharmacy has fully met the requirements of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy and has been admitted to membership in that body. The school of medicine enrolled this year 366 students, distributed as follows: College of medicine, 222; college of dentistry, eighty-four; college of pharmacy, sixty. Degrees were conferred as follows: M. D., forty-five; D. D. S., twenty-seven; Ph. C., fifteen.

"The school of law still shows loss of members due to the raised entrance requirements. There is a decided improvement, however, in the fundamental preparation of its students. All classified students in the school of law now have a minimum preparation of two years of college work. Thirty exceed this minimum; twenty-five are college graduates. The school has now met the new minimum requirements for its library, and is making application for admission to membership in the American Association of Law Schools. Registration this year was 83, and 16 degrees (LL.B.) were awarded.

"The director of the school of music reports the 'most successful year in its history.' Seventy-two students were enrolled, many of whom were of very high calibre. Creditable student recitals have been given every month. The men's glee club gave five radio concerts. The university choir did remarkable work throughout the year. In response to the growing demand for teachers in public school music a department of public school music has been established. Six bachelor of music degrees were granted.

"During the year forty-three graduate students were in residence at the university, distributed as follows: Liberal arts, twenty-six; education, eleven; applied science, four; music, two. The demand for graduate work to supply competent teachers for the growing Negro colleges is steadily increasing.

"The new gymnasium and stadium have made possible a great increase in curricula and extracurricula physical training. The department reports an average quarterly enrollment of 390 men and 328 women and a decided improvement in the quality of work.

"The department of military science and actics reports an average enrollment of 303 in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps classes. The record of the Howard University students at Camp Meade during the summer of 1926 was uniformly excellent. They won first place for appearance of camp and tied for second place in drill. Sixteen students were awarded commissions as second lieutenants in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

"In addition to the regular day classes, evening classes were conducted again this year, with an enrollment of 611 students, 382 of whom were teachers of the public school system of the District of Columbia and 126 were Government employees. The grade of work is on the same basis as that of the day classes.

"The summer session was again conducted over a period of eight weeks and strictly in accord with university standards in requirements for admission, scholarship and credit toward graduation. Two hundred and twenty-six students were enrolled for the session in fifty-nine courses.

"The the first time in several years there is no current deficit. The total assets on June 30, 1927, were $3,311,967.74. Of this, land, buildings and equipment were valued at $2,306,004.50. Investments of the endowment fund amounted to $668,029.34. The property of the university has been accumulated through donations and the sale of and the increase in value of 128 acres of land originally purchased and subdivided by it. The annual congressional appropriations have been for the payment of salaries, purchase of supplies, care of grounds, construction of building and other expenses."

Education-1927

Money for.

D. C.

OVER $150,000 IN CASH GIVEN BY NEGROES, FIFTY-ONE DONATE $1,000 EACH

Howard University has raised the amount of money necessary to meet the conditional offer of the General Education Board of $250,000 toward an endowment fund of $500,000 for the medical school, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president, announced at a meeting of drive workers Thursday night.

It was announced at the meeting held on Howard University campus last night that $150,259.42 of the total amount of $250,000 paid in cash was contributed by colored people.

It was announced that over 51 Negroes have contributed one thousand dollars or more. Their names will be placed on a bronze tablet in the new medical building.

It is the claim of Howard University that the work of the medical school is national and in some instances, international. With an endowment of $500,000 assured, and a new medical school building which with its equipment is also to cost $500,000, Howard will start the new school year, October 1, 1927, with a new plant of one million dollars. Contracts have also been formulated to spend near'y $20,000 in altering the present medical school building for the dental and pharmaceutical departments.

The offer of the General Education Board was conditional upon Howard University raising a like sum of $250,000. In February, the sum of $99,000 needed to be raised to meet the terms of this offer. Julius Rosenwald, Chicago philanthropist, agreed to give $25,000 of this balance if the remaining amount were raised by July 1, 1927.

In addition to its endowment fund of $500,000 the medical school will be housed in a new building. rCongress appropriated the sum of $370,000 for the construction of this building. It will be equipped at a cost of $130,000. Money for the equipment of the building was given by the General Education Board.

MAKES HOWARD BENEFICIARY IN POLICY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—In keeping with the noble tendency on the part of Negroes of means to support their own institutions, Dr. Simeon L. Carson, a distinguished surgeon of national reputation, has taken out a $2,500 insurance policy naming Howard University Medical School as the beneficiary. In doing this Dr. Carson expressed the hope that many others would follow his example and insure their lives for as large

HOWARD U. GETS $130,000 GIFT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The General Education Board has just notified Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard that it has made available at once the $80,000 provisional promise of two years ago and has added $50,000, thereby contributing the whole amount needed to meet the government's requirement that $130,000 be supplied for equipment of the new Medical School building to go along with the $370,000 appropriated by the Federal Government for the construction of the building itself.

COUNCIL BLUFFS

IOWA

JUN 30 1927

MILLION DOLLAR CAMPAIGN.

Cash to the amount of $150,259.42 was contributed by Negroes in the campaign just completed to raise a fund of $1,000,000 for the medical school of Howard university at Washington, D. C. A bronze tablet bearing the names of fifty-one Negro men and women who made individual donations of from $1,000 to $10,000 will be placed in the new building of the medical school to be erected at a cost of $500,000. Departments of medicine, dentistry and pharmacy are maintained by the university, and Freedmen's hospital is closely allied with the medical school. Howard university is an institution for the higher education of Negro men and women, supported in part by the government.

Howard University Ends Drive for Medical Unit

Washington, Aug. 12.—The bureau of education of the department of the interior announced last Friday that Howard university has completed its campaign to raise $1,000,000 for its medical school. Cash to the amount of $150,259.42 was contributed by citizens throughout the country. A bronze tablet bearing the names of 51 men and women who made individual donations of from $1,000 to $10,000 will be placed in the new building of the medical school to be erected at a cost of $500,000.

HOWARD TO GET LARGE AMOUNTS FROM N. Y. BOARD

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Washington, D. C.—The executive committee of the General Education Board through Dr. Abraham Flexner, secretary, has just notified Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson who was inaugurated as president of Howard University June 10 1927, that the General Education Board has decided not only to make available at this time the $80,000 provisional promise of two years ago, but in addition has added $50,000, thereby contributing the whole amount needed to meet the government's requirement of the new medical school building to go along with the $370,000 appropriated by the federal government for the construction of the building itself.

The General Education Board has made the $130,000 available at once so that there will be no interruption of the progress of construction or equipment of the additional half-million dollar medical plant.

NEW YORK

EVE. WORLD

AUG 22 1927

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

ENDS $1,000,000 DRIVE

Cash to the amount of $150,259.42 was contributed by Negroes in the compaign just completed to raise a fund of $1,000,000 for the medical school of Howard University, Washington, D. C. A bronze tablet, bearing the names of fifty-one colored men and women who made individual donations of from $1,000 to $10,000, will be placed in the new building of the medical school to be erected at a cost of $500,000. Departments of medicine, dentistry and pharmacy are maintained by the university; and Freedman's Hospital is closely allied with the medical school. Howard University is an institution for the higher education of Negro men and women, supported in part by the Government.

H. U. $250,000 DRIVE IS OVERSUBSCRIBED

That Sum In Cash Assures Similar Gift From Rockefeller Board

$100,000 RAISED BY DR. JOHNSON

Campaign And New Building Give Medics Million Dollar Plant

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Amidst scenes of rejoicing in the New Dining Hall of Howard University, Thursday night, June 30, 1927, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson announced the completion of the campaign in the interest of the endowment of the School of Medcine.

The conditional offer of $250,000 made by the General Education Board of New York, and extended over two periods was met by paid-in subscriptions of an equal amount by the Officers, Faculties, Alumni and Friends of Howard University.

A year ago when the last extension period of the General Education Board expired, the University lacked nearly $100,000 of the amount needed to complete the endowment. With Dr. Johnson's coming, September 1st, 1926, new campaign lines were formed and the resultant effort has been an aroused morale among the alumni and friends of Howard University.

In February 1927, Julius Rosenwald, the Chicago Philanthropist, agreed to give $25,000 of the nearly $100,000 still needed to meet the conditional offer of the General Education Board to make available $250,000 toward a $500,000 endowment provided the remaining amount be paid in by July 1st, 1927. Hence the Campaign of the past four months.

An accelerating element in the whole movement was the large number of colored physicians and other friends of Howard who individually pledged sums of $1,000 to $10,000. The names of 51 persons who gave $1,000 and more are to be placed upon a Bronze Tablet to be installed in the hallway of the New Medical School building. The Tablet will bear the following inscription:

"To these men, pioneers of their race in concerted philanthropy, a grateful university has erected this Tablet to perpetuate their memory and permit future generations to render due appreciation of their acts.

"In her hour of need, they, by their loyalty, generosity and self-sacrifice, so inspired their fellow men that the standing of the School of Medicine of this University was preserved for the benefit of mankind."

It was announced at the meeting held on Howard University Campus last night that $150,259.42 of the total amount of $250,000 paid in cash was contributed by colored people.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Star

JUN 20 1927

WILL HELP SCHOOL FOR COLORED YOUTH

Prominent Persons Meet to Aid Cardinal Gibbons Institute at Ridge, Md.

With Admiral W. S. Benson, chairman of the Shipping Board; P. J. Haltigan, reading clerk of the House, and Eugene A. Clark, assistant superintendent of schools, as the principal speakers, meeting in the interests of the Cardinal Gibbons Institute, an industrial home school for colored youths at Ridge, was held in St. Augustine's Church, Fifteenth street, last night.

The aims of the school were emphasized and the immediate need for funds to rebuild the lighting plant recently destroyed by fire pointed out. Nearly 200 were enrolled in a "dollar-a-year" club to contribute to the support of the institution and 100 women pledged themselves to organize a drive to raise a fund of $10,000 under the leadership of Miss Corinne E. Martin director of penmanship in the colored schools.

Victor Daniel, principal of the Cardinal Gibbons Institute, gave a stereopticon talk on the development of the school.

Admiral Benson expressed extreme gratification at the harmonizing influence of Cardinal Gibbons Institute in promoting co-operation among the people of that section of Maryland.

Mr. Haltigan gave an account of the recent meeting of the board of directors, described its "wonderful possibilities" and outlined a Nation-wide appeal to the colored people to make small annual contributions towards its support, predicting that during the next decade it will develop along the lines of Hampton and Tuskegee Institutions.

A. C. Monahan of the bureau of education of the National Catholic Welfare Council, who is in general charge of financing the institution, discussed its financial needs.

Col. Edgar Kenny presided. A program was given by the Knights of St. John Band under the leadership of Elvie S. Hoffman.

Mr. Clark expressed gratification at the encouragement given to the cause of education of the colored people by white leaders and the better feeling between the races that is resulting.

CONGR'SS ASKED FOR $390,000 CHEMISTRY BLG.

Secretary Work Okeys Total Appropriation Of $630,000 For Howard U.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL REQUESTS $422,000

New Public School Addition Would Require $857,000 More

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(Afro Bureau)—Liberal appropriations are asked for Howard University, Freedmen's Hospital, and the colored public schools of the District of Columbia in the budget estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, submitted by President Coolidge to the Congress on last Wednesday. 12-17-27

The estimates for Howard University in this budget exceed by $22,000 the amount appropriated by Congress for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1928.

$160,000 For Salaries

The sum of $160,000 is carried in the estimates for salaries of officers, professors, teachers and other regular employees of the university. This amount is $10,000 more than was appropriated for this same item for the current year. It will provide for an increase in salary of seven deans from $3,064 a year each to $3,314 a year each. The salaries of four vice deans will remain at $2,550 a year each.

Professors Salaries $1,929

The salaries of forty professors, under these estimates, will be increased from $1,929 a year to $1,960 a year each. Fourteen associate professors will be increased in salary from $1,880 a year each to $2,036 a year each. A yearly increase in salary from $1,112 each to $1,347 each is provided for thirty-four instructors. There is no provision for salary for alumni and field secretary. This office is vacant. The estimates carry an item of $2,650 for the yearly salary of a field agent.

$80,000 General Expenses

A total of $80,000 is carried in the Interior Department's estimates for general expenses of Howard University. These estimates include items of $80,000 for advertising and publicity, $10,000 for campaign expenses, $5,000 for student aid and scholarships, $3,000 for commencement expenses, and $22,000 for physical education and athletics.

$390,000 Chemistry Building

The budget also carries as estimate of $150,000 toward the cost of construction and equipment of a chemistry building. The Secretary of the Interior by this estimate would be

MORE HOWARD U.

(Continued From Page 1)

authorized to enter into a contract for this building and equipment at a cost not to exceed $390,000. The appropriations for the current fiscal year provide the sum of $150,000 for the construction of an additional dormitory building for the young women.

$234,000 More For Freedmen's

The estimate for Freedmen's Hospital exceed by $234,000 the amount appropriated by the Congress for the current fiscal year.

The budget carries an estimate of $142,000 for officers and employees of the hospital. It also carries an estimate of $38,000 for subsistence, fuel and light, clothing, medical and surgical supplies, replacement of X-ray apparatus and other necessities

$150,000 Nurses Home

The estimates also contain an item of $150,000 for an addition to and remodeling of the nurses' home at Freedmen's Hospital; an item of $52,000 for remodeling and enlarging the power plant; an item of $32,000 for remodeling and enlarging the dining room and kitchen and an item of $8,000 for enlarging the employees' quarters.

These items were asked for by the Secretary of Interior, who in his report to the President called attention to the needs of the hospital for a larger force and additional facilities "The most difficult problems that arose in the school of nursing," Secretary Work reported, "were the result of a lack of personnel."

He also stated that "the most urgent needs of the hospital are a larger force of employees and additional facilities. The present number of graduate nurses, orderlies, maids, and pupil nurses is entirely inadequate to give the patients the care they require. Equally as urgent is the need for additional housing, dining, and kitchen facilities, so as to provide and care for this larger force."

$857,000 For Schools

Estimates in the budget for buildings and grounds for colored schools in the District of Columbia amount to a total of $857,000. These estimates are the construction of an eight-room addition to the Morgan school, $157,000; for the construction of a ten-room addition to the Francis Junior School, $250,000; for the construction of an eight-room addition to the Burryville School, $180,000; for the construction of a building to commence the replacement of the Old Bell and Cardozo schools, $175,000; for the purchase of land for a new health school, $50,000, and for the purchase of land as a site for the erection of a new building to replace the old Bell and Cardozo schools, $50,000.

$2,478,500 Bulidings And Grounds

The total amount estimated for buildings and grounds for the public schools of the District of Columbia is $2,478,500. This includes the sum of $250,000 toward the completion of the McKinley Technical High School. When this new building is completed, the old McKinley Manual Training School at Seventh street and Rhode Island avenue, northwest, will be turned over to the colored divisions of the District public schools. One-third of the appropriation for the construction of the new McKinley Technical High School is charged to the colored schools as the replacement value of the old building.

$56,300 Industrial Home

The estimates for the District of Columbia also include the sum of $56,500 for the maintenance and tuition of colored deaf-mutes belonging to the District of Columbia, in Maryland.

$94,000 Recorder Of Deeds

The sum of $94,000 is included in the estimates for salaries in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, $15,000 for expense and $14,000 for rent. The total estimated for the office of the Recorder of Deeds is $2,000 less than the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year.

Miss Phelps Stokes Noted Philanthropist, Dead

Washington, D. C., Dec. 22 -(PNS) Miss Olivia Eggleston Phelps-Stokes, aged 51 years, of New York, a widely and well known philanthropist, died Wednesday at her winter home here of bronchial pneumonia.

Miss Carolina Stokes, of New York established the Phelps-Stokes Foundation which has aided hundreds of young people to secure education. Among their beneficiaries were many schools, colleges and churches.

Miss Olivia Stokes was the first executive secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association in the United States, filling that post for many years. Her entire life was spent helping others to be happier, better educated, more Christ-like.

Education - 1927

Delaware.

Money for

GIVE $700,000
TO COLORED SCHOOL

Through the munificence of Pierre S. DuPont, multi-millionaire, there was dedicated in Wilmington, Del., last Wednesday, a high school for colored youth, the cost of which is to exceed $700,000. The proposed school is to be the ultimate in high school construction. The gentleman through whose generosity this school is being given to the city of Wilmington has given generously of his wealth for the building of schools for white and colored children in Delaware. It was he who gave the money to erect the fine rural schools in the Diamond State. Although Mr. DuPont gave millions for the erection of schools for white children, the colored people of Delaware were the first to manifest their appreciation of Mr. DuPont's gifts. The colored people of the state had a portrait of Mr. DuPont painted by a well known colored artist, and with fitting ceremonies this portrait, which adorns the walls of the captol at Dover, was presented to Mr. DuPont. It will remain on the walls of the capitol so that unborn generations will realize the appreciation of a grateful people to Delaware's foremost philanthropist.

Education - 1927

Money for

Florida.

$500 TO FLA. COLLEGE

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 27.—It has been learned here that John L. Webb, Supreme Custodian of the Woodmen of Union of Hot Springs, Ark., has given five hundred dollars ($500) to the Florida A. and M. College, of which J. R. E. Lee is the president.

It is understood that the money will be used to build a grandstand on the campus to be known as the Webb Band stand.

Mr. Webb, as will be remembered, gave five hundred ($500) dollars to Tuskegee, his alma mater, in the recent endowment drive.

John L. Webb Gives $500 For Band Stand At Florida College

Tallahassee, Fla.—John L. Webb, of Hot Springs, Ark., supreme custodian of the Woodmen of Union, has donated the sum of $500 to the Florida A. & M. College for educational purposes.

President J. R. E. Lee announced that this money will be used to erect a band stand to be named after the donor.

Mr. Webb recently gave $5,000 to Tuskegee Institute, his alma mater.

WATERS COLLEGE GETS $23,000

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Dean Kelly Miller, of Washington, D. C., Dr. N. B. Young of Jefferson City, Mo., were commencement speakers here when 43 graduates of Edward Waters College received their diplomas last week.

Bishop John Hurst presided at the meeting of the trustee board which reported $23,000 received from the churches in the diocese.

Tentative plans of the A. L. Lewis Laymen's Endowment Fund of $1,500,000 were accepted by the Board of Trustees, the money to be raised in the next five years.

Education - 1927.

Money for.

Garland Fund.

JAMES W. JOHNSON HEADS GARLAND FUND

At the annual meeting this week of the American Fund for Public Service, known as the Garland Fund, James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was re-elected president for the coming year.

Amsterdam News
10-19-27
New York

Education - 1927

Money for.

General.

M. E. PROGRAM LISTS MILLIONS FOR EDUCATION

Aid Of Church To Negro Education Has Been Extended Throughout The South And North

Associated Negro Press

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 5—"The Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church is seeking to do its duty by white and black schools alike," say the Methodist Year Book, of 1927, edited by Dr. Oliver S. Baketol, New York, N. Y., and published by the Methodist Book Concern. The Year Book says:

"The people of the South are showing a large interest in the education of the black race.

"Six years ago there was in Maryland only one standard school for Negroes. There are now nineteen high schools, of which twelve are standard four-year schools. The old Frederick Douglass School building has recently been replaced by as fine a school building as can be found anywhere, at a cost of $1,000,000. The school's sessions in the state have been lengthened to an average of eight months a year and there have been considerable increases in salaries for all grades of teachers.

"In Mississippi there are twenty-one County Training Schools, most of which are doing some high-school work along with four years of industrial work.

"An effort is being made in one county to provide a model system that will include an Agricultural high school, sixteen Junior Agricultural schools, and seventy Rural schools.

"In 1923 North Carolina made appropriations for Negro education amounting to nearly $4,000,000 a sum equal to what was spent for the education of the whites in 1900.

"Many cities of the South are erecting school buildings especially for the colored young people. Birmingham, Ala., high school, $200,000; New Orleans, La., grade school, $250,000; Norfolk, Va., high school $500,000; Atlanta, Ga., four elementary school buildings, and combination Junior-Senior High School, $1,179,270.

All of this development has taken place in the last four years.

"Nor has this progress been confined to the public schools. There has been most marked improvement shown in the attitude of the several states toward the higher education of the Negro."

JULIUS ROSENWALD HAS 65TH BIRTHDAY

Chicago Merchant-Philanthropist Celebrating With Family, Lays Wealth to "Luck."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Julius Rosenwald, chairman of the directorate of Sears, Roebuck & Co., whose estate is estimated at $115,000,000 and who is known as a liberal benefactor, celebrated his sixty-fifth birthday anniversary today in the midst of fifty members of his family at his home on Roger William Avenue, Ravinia.

Mr. Rosenwald was born in Springfield, Ill. He started his business career in Chicago at the age of 23, and in the forty-two years since then he has acquired a great fortune.

"I was lucky, not a genius," he declared. "With rare exception, the man who accumulates wealth displays no more genius than the prize winner in any lottery. tI is by luck that a man gets hold of a good thing at the right time and more by luck he holds on to it."

Mr. Rosenwald has spent more than $3,000,000 in projects to better the relations with negroes in this country, and his benificence has been for the needy of all kinds and creeds. The Y. M. C. A., the Jewish People's Institute, the Rosenwald Industrial Museum, to which he gave $3,000,000, and the University of Chicago are among the many institutions which he has aided.

Messages poured into the Rosenwald home all day from leaders in Christian, Jewish, negro and civic welfare enterprises.

This evening more than a score of Mr. Rosenwald's children, grandchildren, nephews and nieces who are in this country gathered at Ravinia fora family party. Mr. Rosenwald's daughter and son-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. David Levy of New York, were among the visitors. Mr. Rosenwald's two sons are in South America.

NEGRO SCHOOLS GET BEQUESTS FROM RICH WOMAN

Hampton and Atlanta Get $10,000; Tuskegee and Utica Inst., $5000

Through the will of the late Miss Emily Butler, who died at her home in Scarsdale, N. Y., July 25, at the age of eighty-seven, several Negro educational institutions received substantial legacies. Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute and Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga. will receive $10,000 each; Tuskegee Institute will receive $5,000; and the Utica Normal and Industrial Institute, Utica, Miss., will also receive $5000. The National Urban League, with headquarters in New York City was left $2000.

The estate of the late Miss Butler totaled nearly a million and a half dollars and more than a million of this amount was left to charity andpublic institutions. The largest beneficiaries were New York University, which will receive $500,000, and the Union Theogial Seminary, $150,000. Besides these institutions share equally in the residuary etate.

$10,000,000 Endowment Every Year

Maryland, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia and New York State, contributing $2 per year per capita of colored population would give $637,496 annually and such a program carried out over the country, as suggested some time ago by Julius Rosenwald, "Philanthropist Extraordinary" would provide $10,000,000 yearly and completely endow every worthwhile religious and educational college in ten years.

Except for the hardship it would temporarily incur to innocent youth it would probably be a good thing if all white private philanthropy were cut off UNTIL WE LEARN TO SWIM EDUCATIONALLY.

Like children chasing butterflies we are missing a wonderful racial opportunity by gorging our existences with the gaudy froth and foam of a decadent white civilization without having imbibed the more solid food of achievement.

Worst of all our leadership, including our "go-get-it" ministry, to a large extent, has joined the mad rush, and as a result each generation is becoming more self centered.

Take for example the present student group at Morgan, comprised as they are of young and unselfish souls, THEY HAVE CONTRIBUTED FROM THEIR MEAGRE RESOURCES AROUND $2.-500 or slightly more than $4 per capita.

Ten years from now they will be out in the world as lawyers, doctors and laborers and having butted up against the selfishness of our sordid leadership, they too shall have become shrunken in soul and spirit and have joined the procession. THEY WON'T BE GIVING $5 per capita to education then.

$10,000 For Each Of Three Negro Schools From Cushing Estate

Boston, Mass.—More than $10,000 each will go to Atlanta University, Atlanta; Fisk University, Nashville; and Calhoun Colored School, Calhoun, Ala., under a final settlement of the estate of Emmeline Cushing of Boston, who died in 1895.

In her will Miss Cushing, who had expressed a desire to assist Negro education, left $18,000 for that purpose without specifying the schools which were to benefit.

As this amount was insufficient to meet the provision of the will the money was left at interest until it reached the sum of $33,000.

The three institutions which will benefit were chosen with the approval of Attorney General Arthur K. Reading. Distribution of the estate was ordered by Judge Pierce of the Massachusetts Supreme Court on motion of counsel for Archibald H. Grimke of Washington, former consul at Santo Domingo, the sole surviving executor.

NEGRO EDUCATION GETS $285,000 BY STOKES' WILL

Hampton, Tuskegee, Voorhees, Haines, Moton are Beneficiaries

Through the will of the late Miss Olivia Eggleston Phelps Stokes, who died in Washington, D. C., on December 15, $235,000 out of a total of $800,000 to charities and education, will go to aid Negro education. The will was filled in New York on last Friday.

The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute gets $125,000; Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute gets $100,000; Haines Normal and Industrial Institute at Augusta, Ga. and Vorhees Industrial School of Denmark, S. C. get $5,000 each.

A joint bequest of $50,000 was left Dr. Anson Phelp Stokes of Washington, D. C., and Dr. Robert R. Moten of Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Stokes is a nephew of the late Miss Stokes. The will stipulates that this fund may be administered as a memorandum in their possession directs.

The will also explained that $25,000 of the $125,000 left to Tuskegee is to form the "Booker T. Washington Scholarship Fund, a memorial to the founder of Tuskegee. The remaining $100,000 will become a part of the general endowment of the school.

The late Miss Stokes was 81 years of age at the time of her death. She was a descendant of one of the most prominent colonial families in New England. Her grand-father founded the town of Ansonia, Conn.

Post Dispatch
St. Louis Mo.
12-24-27

$880,000 to 37 Institutions.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Thirty-seven charitable, educational and religious institutions receive legacies totaling $880,000 under the will of Miss Olivia Egleston Phelps Stokes, philanthropist, filed for probate today. Miss Stokes, a sister of the late W. E. D. Stokes, died in Washington, Dec. 14. The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute gets $125,000 under the will and Berea College, Berea, Ky., and Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va., $100,000 each.

SEATTLE POST
DECEMBER 25, 1927

$880,000 IS WILLED TO CHARITABLE WORK BY EASTERN WOMAN

New York, Dec. 24.—(By Associated Press.)—Thirty-seven charitable, educational and religious institutions receive legacies totaling $880,000 under the will of Miss Olivia Egleston Phelps Stokes, philanthropist, filed for probate today. Miss Stokes, a sister of the late W. E. D. Stokes, died in Washington, Dec. 14.

The Tuskegee normal and industrial institute gets $125,000 under the will and Berea college, Berea, Ky., and normal and Agricultural institute, Hampton, Va., $100,000 each.

The city of Redlands, Calif., was bequeathed all of her real estate to be used as a park in memory of her sister, Caroline.

The following institutions inherit $10,000 each: Madison Square church home, Redlands; Y. W. C. A. of San Bernardino, Calif.; Community hospital of Redlands, and Redlands university.

Legacies of $5,000 each go to California Indian association, Redlands; Smiley Public library, Associated charities and the Contemporary club, all of Redlands; Oone college, Anigau, China.

Education - 1927

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CHICAGO, ILL.

Journal

MAY 10 1927

ROSENWALD GIVES $10,000

Goes Into "Chicago" Building at Episcopal Negro Institute

Julius Rosenwald has donated $10,000 toward $35,000 required to construct the new "Chicago" building of the American Church institute for negroes of the Episcopal church at Fort Valley, Ga., according to an announcement made by Dr. Robert W. Patton, executive head of the institute. The announcement by Dr Patton was made at a banquet given at the Auditorium hotel simultaneously with one acknowledging $200,000 from the Rockefeller foundation provided for the purpose of carrying on the field work of the institute.

New Yorker Leaves $10,000 To Atlanta University

New York, August 23.—Announcement is made that among the bequests made in the will of Miss Butler who died recently at Scarsdale, N. Y., was a sum of $10,000 for Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga. Several other Atlantans were remembered in the will of this philanthropist.

ATLANTA, GA., Constitution

JUL 28 1927

5 STATE AUDITS FILED BY SLATE

Audits of two state departments and three state schools have been filed by State Auditor Sam J. Slate with the governor.

The audits were those of the banking department, the department of revenue the fourth district A. & M. school at Carrollton, the State Industrial college, at Savannah, and the Bowdon State Normal and Industrial college, at Bowdon. Regarding the latter institution, Auditor Slate in his report said, "There are two claims against closed banks, one against the Georgia State Bank of Bowdon for $1,765.91, which is a preferred claim. This has not been paid. The other is against the Georgia National bank at Athens for $1,250, one-tenth of which, or $125, has been paid.

"The college has an annual appropriation of $20,000. It is living within its income."

The auditor recommends that the present general assembly take definite action to definitely establish the policy of the state for all time as to matching federal funds under the Morrill act. Unless this is done, he said in his comments incorporated in the report of the State Industrial college at Savannah, the state is in danger of losing the federal appropriation of $50,000 annually.

Under the Morrill act, it was pointed out, Georgia receives $50,000 from the federal government annually, two-thirds for white schools and the remainder for colored schools. While this fund is given with the understanding that the state is to match this fund, it has never been done, Mr. Slate said. Georgia appropriates only $10,000 for the colored industrial college at Savannah, it was said. "This action," he said, "not only jeopardizes the appropriation of this school from the federal government, but places in equal jeopardy the two-thirds of the Morrill fund for whites, amounting to $33,333.33 now going to the state university at Athens."

The audit of the banking department was devoted exclusively to the receipt and disbursement of fees for examination of banks and loan companies. "This audit," the auditor said, "covers that part of the income of the banking department supported by fees and does not cover the liquidation division as the funds of these banks belong to the creditors of such failed banks."

The total amount of fees for the examination of banks during 1926 amounted to $59,434.50, the report said. The total receipts of the banking department were given as $103,572.27, including a balance of $10,055.46 at the beginning of the year. The net assessment on banks in liquidation, the auditor said was $29,861.28. At the close of the year the department had a balance on band of $10,065.11, the report showed.

3 Negro Schools Get $10,000 Each.

BOSTON, Nov. 21 (AP).—More than $10,000 each will go to Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.; Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., and Calhoun colored school, Calhoun, Ala., under a final settlement today of the estate of Miss Emmeline Cushing of Boston, who died in 1895. In her will Miss Cushing, who had expressed a desire to assist negro education, left $18,000 for that purpose without specifying the schools which were to benefit. As this amount was insufficient to meet the provisions of the will the money was left at interest until it reached the sum of $36,000. The three institutions which will benefit were chosen with the approval of Attorney General Arthur K. Reading.

Georgia State College Gets $250 From Board

The Phelps-Stokes Fund of New York City, through I. N. Phelps Stokes, secretary of the board of trustees, announces that an appropriation of $250 has been made to the Georgia State Industrial College, Savannah, Ga., of which B. F. Hubert is president.

The board states that it has been decreasing appropriations to schools in this country so that its income may be devoted more largely to educational investments in Africa, and that its appropriation to the Georgia school, "without expectation of continuance, may be taken as a slight evidence of the board's great appreciation" of the work being done at that school.

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A Rare Citizen

GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY'S seventy-fifth birthday has deservedly called forth widespread congratulations and generous recognition of the public services of a singularly useful and modest man. Known to the political world because of his connection as national treasurer of the second Wilson campaign and for a similar association with many reform movements in the city and State of New York, he is none the less, because of his lack of an itch for publicity, not as well known to the public as he deserves to be. Take, for instance, his services as chairman of the State of New York Reservation Commission at Saratoga Springs during the years from 1910 to 1915. If the State of New York bestowed medals of honor for public service of great worth, Governor Smith must long since have pinned one upon Mr. Peabody. When the State decided to undertake the venture in public ownership of acquiring the mineral-springs reservation, Mr. Peabody found a dreadfully run-down resort chiefly known for gambling and horse racing and general dissipation during race weeks. Mr. Peabody was one of the first to see the necessity for rescuing the place from the private and local management under which it had gone far downhill and raising it to the level of the great European spas. This has been done, thanks to his vision and the devotion which led him to remove his home to Saratoga Springs and to give himself unsparingly to this great task. It is now a place to be proud of, to which people of limited means may go and obtain relief.

But this is only one of Mr. Peabody's many public services. A Georgian by birth, he retired from banking and railroading years ago as soon as he had amassed a competence, in order to be free to give all his time to public work. Naturally he was profoundly drawn to the educational problems of the South. For that section his labors have been invaluable not only as trustee of such institutions as Hampton Institute, Penn Normal, the Fort Valley Industrial School, and the University of Georgia, of all of which he is a trustee, but as a member of the Southern Education Board and one of the moving spirits of the educational pilgrimages and conferences in the South out of which grew both the Southern Education and the General Education boards. To Robert C. Ogden fell the leadership in these undertakings, but to them Mr. Peabody brought wisdom, judgment, and a rare knowledge of both whites and blacks and of public sentiment North and South. Entirely free from racial prejudice, he has been one of those Southern men who have realized that the lasting progress of the South depends upon the complete cooperation of both races and education for white and colored peoples alike. To a deeply religious nature—religious in the best sense—he has added a devotion to democracy which knows no compromise of the principles of human brotherhood.

To us Mr. Peabody's career means most because he eschewed mere money-making in order to enter the noblest of professions, the ranks of those who freely give their abilities and talents to the general welfare without thought either of personal aggrandisement or popularity. Men and women such as he prove every day that the profit motive is not necessary to bring out the noblest traits in the human being. Incidentally, they find out for themselves that their profession brings in the richest dividends in precious friendships, ennobling experiences, and heart's content.

$4200 Given To Americus Institute

Indications Point To Enrollment This Year Surpassing The Record

Americus, Ga., Sept. 19—The Americus Institute has begun what is expected to be a record breaking year in all of the departments of the school. From the applications and letters which have already been received in the office President Lampkin states that he believes that the number will go to 200 before November 15. Dr. T. J. Smith delivered one of the most inspiring and helpful addresses to the students on last Tuesday that the school has heard.

Several improvements have been made at the school during the summer and plans are already on foot for greater improvements in the future. President Lampkin states that the outlook for the school is very promising and that he is expecting large contributions from friends in the North and East in the near future. He also states from promises already made, that a $30,000 administration building will be erected on the grounds soon. In fact he has been assured of some very large contributions from private concerns.

Mr. J. F. Cannon of Atlanta was at the school a few days ago in conference with the president, and he has promised to help the school begin this year a course in brick masonry. Mr. Walter B. Hill also visited the school a few weeks ago and he has pledged his support in helping to build a "Bigger and Better" Americus Institute. The new members of the faculty this year are Mrs. Velma L. Godette, graduate of Oberlin College and Prof. F. C. Johnson, graduate of Lincoln University, Pennsylvania. One other is expected. The athletic officials of the school have an interesting program outlined for the year, the schedule to be announced later.

The friends and well-wishers of the school will be delighted to know that a $4200 donation was made the school a few days ago. That has helped to place the school on a more firm financial basis and it is predicted that in a short time, no school of its kind in the South, will be better equipped than the Americus Institute.

NEGRO EDUCATION INSTITUTE'S AIM

Colored Schools to Be Founded in 15 Southern States

FORT VALLEY HAS OLDEST

CHICAGO. (AP).—Solution of the negro race problem in America through the training of an educated leadership for the race is the aim of the American Church Institute for Negroes, representing the national interests of the Episcopal church in the education of negro people.

Negro training schools are to be established in each of 15 southern states. Thus far 10 states have founded one each. The school at Fort Valley, Ga., was founded 25 years ago.

The General Education Board of the Rockefeller foundation has donated $200,000 toward the institute's $600,000 building equipment program. Chicago has pledged $35,000 for a practice building and Ohio has advanced $75,000 for another.

Dr. Robert W. Patton, director of the institute, declared this the largest educational system of its kind undertaken among negroes. He said that in the vicinity of the schools the decline of criminal acts was noticeable, and that within the radius of influence of the school there is no race problem.

PHILANTHROPIST CELEBRATES 75th BIRTH ANNIVERS'RY

George Foster Peabody Given Loving Cup By Fifteen Friends

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—George Foster Peabody, financier and philanthropist, recently celebrated his 75th birthday at his home here, "Yaddo," and the occasion was marked by the visit of fifteen of his friends, who presented him with

GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY

a handsome silver loving cup bearing the inscription:

"TO OUR BELOVED FRIEND, GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,

With Warmest Birthday Greetings."

It is a handsome sepecimen of the silversmith's art, standing on a base of rare wood.

Mr. Peabody's philanthropy has been extended especially towards Negro. He is a native Georgian,

and he gave to the colored people of Columbus, Ga., the first modern Y. M. C. A. building erected for colored men. He has been a large contributor to the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A., and other welfare agencies among Negroes and has aided many worthy indvduals in acquiring educations and training in special lines.

He was particularly interested in the development of the young African musician. Ballanta Taylor, who is now in Germany doing special work in music through the aid of Mr. Peabody.

Mr. Peabody's offices are in New York City.

AMERICUS, GA. Times-Recorder
MAY 21 19

Prof. Lampkin, head of the Americus Institute, the negro industrial school here, has been promised $100,000 by philanthropists and educational foundations in the East, two-thirds of this sum to be used in adding new buildings to the institute's plant.

In a statement to us, Prof. Lampkin seems assured that part of this sum would be available this year.

This expenditure in the next couple of years will add largely to the prosperity of both races and at the same time make of the local school an even greater institution for the education of the negroes of this section.

When Lampkin came to Americus, the school was badly in debt. Largely through his efforts and the aid of his people, as well as white friends of the school here, the institution now is in easier financial shape and its future assured.

The Times-Recorder feels that the Americus Institute is more than worthwhile, that it is needed in the city and the section and deserves the cooperation of every citizen; that it is a community asset in many ways, and that with the present head, eventually it will rank with the best negro industrial schools of the South.

$2,500,000,000 Expended Each Year in United States For Educational Purposes

Acting Commissioner Says More Than One-Fourth of Public Money Goes Into Schools, Colleges.

BY ALFRED P. PECK.

Washington, July 16. — (United News.)—America's greatest single expenditure—nearly two and one-half billion dollars yearly for education, Lewis Kalbach, acting commissioner of the bureau of education told the United News.

More than one-fourth of all public moneys in the United States goes into public schools and state universities.

But it is costing more to receive an education now than it did 30 years ago. Bureau statistics show an increase of approximately 60 per cent per pupil over 1900.

In addition, more children are attending school than ever before in the history of the country. In 1890 only 68 per cent of the 18,500,000 eligible children were in schools or universities. In 1925 approximately 83 per cent of 29,700,000 attended.

Attend High Schools.

A survey of the bureau shows the demand for a higher education has increased remarkably since 1900. Fifteen per cent of all students enrolled in 1925 attended high school as compared to approximately 2 per cent in 1900.

Colleges and universities also are feeling the urge for learning with enrollments larger than ever before known.

Students are spending more time with the books than they did in 1900, the bureau finds. The school year has been increased 35 days in the past three decades. The average length of a school year now numbers 170 days.

Figured on a daily basis the bureau find that education in 1900 cost 17 cents per pupil; 20 cents in 1910, and 28 cents in 1925.

Illiteracy Less.

"The great number of illierate persons in the United States as revealed by the world war draft gave this country something to think about," Kalbach said. "America is now taking drastic steps to correct conditions and is succeeding remarkably. At the present time I believe the percentage of illiteracy in this country is lower than in any other nation in the world.

"Our schools are attracting children from regions heretofore undeveloped and from coast to coast and border to border we find the parents taking prime interest in placing their children under the advantages of our school systems."

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GEORGIA LEGISLATURE APPROPRIATES $115,332 FOR MAINTENANCE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Savannah, Ga., Sept. 2.—The Georgia State Industrial College received generous consideration at the hands of the Georgia Legislature which has just adjourned. The president and members of the trustee board, went before the legislature and asked that the Negro be given a square deal. They emphasized the fact that the Georgia State Industrial College, established by the state thirty-six years ago has never received adequate state support.

President Hubert in speaking of the appropriation recently made by the General Assembly of Georgia said: "It is a great victory for Negro Education in Georgia." I believe that Georgia means to do the fair thing by the Negro. While the appropriation of $115,332.00 for the biennial is not all that the state college needs, it is certainly a long step forward. This institution has never received over $10,000.00 per year from the Legislature. The appropriation for maintenance this year is an increase of 476 per cent over any appropriation in the past. This several times larger percentage increase than that allowed to any other institution in the state for white or colored people. The state funds added to the federal funds give the college an annual income of over $80,000.

"The most interesting thing and one that should not be forgotten is that Georgia's Legislature listened to pleas made for the college education for the Negro at state expense and appropriated every dollar for maintenance that the authorities requested. This was done despite the fact that the state finances in Georgia are in a critical condition. The sentiment in the Legislature this year was very much in favor of giving the Negro a square deal in education.

The Georgia State Industrial College will receive between $50,000 and $100,000 from the General Education Board for buildings. This will make it possible with the funds already on hand to build a modern home economics building, dining hall, practice cottage and possibly, and administrative building. Many changes and additions have been made to the faculty. The very best teachers are being employed. These come from the leading northern universities.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
MAY 20 1927

Young Rockefeller Says Negro Problem Cannot Be Ignored

The Associated Press.

ATLANTA, May 19.—Problems of the negro cannot be ignored by people of the North, in the opinion of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who is here to present a building to Spelman college, a negro school. in honor of his mother and aunt.

The building, to be known as "the Sisters' chapel" was constructed at a cost of approximately $200,000 with funds from the estates of Laura Spellman Rockefeller and Lucy Maria Spellman.

Mr. Rockefeller arrived last night with a party including Mrs. Rockefeller, Mrs. George Coleman, William Travers Jerome, Jr., and Trevor Arnett, of New York.

"It is not impertinence but appreciation that we of the North want to show in this work," said Mr. Rockefeller last night a dinner given his party by resident trustees of the college.

"We realize that you who live in this section know the negro better than we. We know that the negro problem is a hard one to solve. But this problem cannot be ignored. It cannot be solved by malice or ill-will, but only by carefully, earnest and painstaking study. We of the North are proud to follow your leadership."

AMERICUS, GA
JUN 14 1927

NEGRO SCHOOL GIVEN FUNDS

Americus Institute Receives $100 Cash, Books and Pictures; Larger Donations to Come

The first direct results of his trip east a few weeks ago to seek financial aid for the Americus Negro Institute already are coming in, Prof. Lampkin, president of the institution said today.

A check for $100 from the Charles Irwin Travolli fund, of Boston, has been received and this means that the school will be given this much or more every year. "It is probable that the fund will be increased to $1,000 annually, Lampkin said.

About $500 worth of pictures and $150 worth of books also have been received, the gift of Mrs. Howard of Boston. Lampkin expects to receive other contribution from Mrs. Howard.

He has asked the General Educational Board for $30,000 and fully expects to receive that amount this year, to be used in adding to the local educational plant. A number of letters, from white friends in Americus, have been sent to the heads of the board, giving their opinion of the institution, its teachers and officers and trustees and the work the school is accomplishing for the colored race.

ROCKEFELLER AND SPELMAN.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is one of the nation's most outstanding philanthropists. His good works are extensive, and his own exemplary life reflects the spirit of true service to humanity, to betterment and to Christian advancement, that actuates him in the benefactions that mark his notable and noble career.

Atlanta is proud to have Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller and their party of friends as guests.

The particular incentive that brought Mr. Rockefeller to Atlanta is a worthy and inspiring one. The dedication of the "Sisters" chapel of Spelman university, established by the mother of Mr. Rockefeller and her sister, Mrs. Lucy Maria Spelman, marks a new epoch in that great institution which has been the beneficiary of so many munificent gifts from the Rockefeller families.

It is one of the most useful negro colleges in the country, with its various departments of vocational and industrial training.

Its policy has always been consistent with the amicable relationship that exists between the races in the south—that of teaching the negro boy and girl to become factors in the fields of productivity, and to be useful in their own spheres.

Spelman graduates have taken high places in the school rooms, in the professions of their race, and particularly in the worth-while occupations in which negroes are so well suited, and through which they can build best their prosperity and happiness.

VALDOSTA, GA.
MAY 19 1927

Rockefeller Presents Chapel To College

Atlanta, May 19 (AP)—Problems of the negro cannot be ignored by the people of the north, in the opinion of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who is here to present a building to Spellman College, a negro school, in honor of his mother and aunt.

The building, to be known as "the Sisters Chapel" was constructed at a cost of approximately $200,000 with funds from the estates of Laura Spellman Rockefeller and Lucy Maria Spellman.

"We realize that you, who live in this section know the negro better than we. We know that the negro problem is a hard one to solve. But this problem cannot be ignored. It cannot be solved by malice or ill-will, but only by careful, earnest and painstaking study. We of the north are proud to follow your leadership.

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun
MAY 20 1927

NEGRO PROBLEM CAN'T BE IGNORED, SAYS J.D., JR

ATLANTA, May 19.—(AP)—Problems of the negro cannot be ignored by the people of the north, in the opinion of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who is here to present a building to Spellman College, a negro school, in honor of his mother and aunt.

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Mr. Rockefeller arrived last night with a party including Mrs. Rockefeller, Mrs. George Coleman, William Travers Jerome, Jr., and Trevor Arnett, of New York.

"It is not impertiness but appreciation we of the north want to show in this work," said Mr. Rockefeller last night at a dinner given his party by resident trustees of the college.

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Augusta, Ga. HERALD
MAY 19 1927

ROCKEFELLER, Jr.

Presents Building to Negro School in Atlanta

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AMERICUS, GA Times-Recorder
MAY 19 1927

Lampkin Is Promised $100,000 Gifts For Americus Institute

After several weeks in the East, where he visited a dozen cities, in the interest of the Americus Institute, Prof. F. R. Lampkin, head of the negro school in Americus, believes that he will secure "somewhere around $100,000" for the institute he said today to the Times-Recorder.

"Already I have had a most favorable reply to my application for $30,000 from the General Educational Board which sum will be used to construct a new administration building," he says. "The one now used has been there tor 29 years. Since my return Walter D. Hill, supervisor for Georgia, of the General Educational Board has been here and inspected our plan tand promised his aide in getting the $30,000. He has sent me blue prints of what the board wants built with their money and that believe looks mighty good to us. I also have heard from J. H. Dillard, of Virginia, who is president of the Slater fund administered by the General Educational oBard and he promises his efforts inourbehalf. These two men ar ea power in the general board.

"A bigger and a better institute is our slogan for the Americus negro industrial school, and it was this message I carried throughout my trip in the east where I went to solicit funds.

The entire trip was a success. Everywhere I met men and women willing to aid support our proposed program and many organizations heard me and pledged their aid and in some instances substantial sums were raised for me to be used here.

"Among the outstanding men and I met was W. J. Kennedy, a graduate of the Institute and assistant secretary of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company of Durham, N. C., a young man of decided success in the business world. If Americus Institute had produced no other worthy man, the achievements of this conscientious negro would plead eloquently for its existence.

"We feel that if we put the whistle to our lips and blow a stirring blast that the successful graduates of Americus Institute will spring up in every part of this country as living testimonials of the possibilities of the institution," Lampkin said.

Lampkin was given hearings with many of these who already have contributed to the institute and they have promised him further financial aid in the program of expansion he has in mind and Lampkin declares that the outlook for the future of the institution is brighter than it has ever been. He says that as the scholastic year ends, prospects for a larger attendance next Fall are splendid.

Among the cities visited by me while away were:

Philadelphia, Newark, Rutherford, New York, Westfort, New Haven, Hartford, Boston, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Durham, and Greensboro.

When questioned as to the expenditure of the $100,000 he has virtually been promised he said that the trustees of the school, with his aid, had worked out the following program of building:

Administration Bldg.	$30,000
Girl's Dormitory	20,000
Boy's Dormitory	25,000
Trades Buildinfis	10,000
Science Equipment	1,500
Home Economic Cottage	5,000
Equipment for Commercial Department	500
Library	1,000
Maintenance	30,000

Reports seen at the school show excellent progress has been made this year in replacing the school on a better financial footing. While badly cramped and badly pressed at one time, the board of trustees, through their own efforts and the aid of many white friends in Americus and elsewhere have reduced the school debt, made necessary by repairs and additions largely through the efforts of Lampkin and a few negro trustees who are backing his efforts.

LOOKING AND LISTENING

ATLANTA, GA. Constitution
AUG 14 1927

BY SAM W. SMALL

The Righteous Appeal for Justice to the State's Negro Colleges.

The white people of Georgia want the colored people of the state to live here peacefully, labor in security and with profit, and prosper proportionally with the commonwealth at large.

To those ends the better citizens wish their colored neighbors to have all the educational advantages possible to the community resources and of which the negroes will take advantage.

The idea prevalent in a past generation that an educated negro is necessarily an impudent, irresponsible and dangerous person is emphatically played out in Georgia. Experience has demonstrated exactly to the contrary and the fact is that the most orderly, thrifty and productive negro citizens of the state are those that have enough education to read, to absorb information worth while and to manage their affairs intelligently without the aid of dubious white or colored mentors.

It has been the educated negroes of Georgia who have increased their taxable property from $5,764,293 in 1880 to $47,007,002 in 1926.

* * * *

Give the Negro a Square Deal.

It is facts of observation and figures like the above that impel some of the ablest and most influential men of the state to interest themselves actively for the educational advancement of our colored people and to demand, as simple, civilized justice, that a square deal in that respect be given to them.

These wise men, eminent in law, legislation, agriculture and industrial economics, are not rainbow chasers and have no fanciful fads in dealing with the problem of improving negro conditions of life and their efficiency in self-civilization.

They are men of life-long experience with negro personalities, psychologies, physical possibilities and industrial competency when trained to a given vocation. They know, as few can better know, how well and economically a growing generation of negroes in Georgia, leavened and led by educated teachers, can become one of the greatest of the assets of the state.

Hence the insistence of such outstanding leaders as Hon. A. Pratt Adams, Hon Alexander R. Lawton, Jr., Hon. A. G. Cleveland, Judge W. M. Goodwin, Hon. C. E. Brown, Chancellor Snelling and State Superintendent Duggan, that the general assembly enact the square deal for the state's colored educational institutions.

* * * *

Do Justice Tho' the Heavens Fall!

Against the calm calculations and reasoned arguments of such authoritative men the petty demagogue rails as impotently as though he tried to spit out the fire of the sun.

They do not come to the general assembly asking charity and begging for hand-outs. As state chosen trustees for our colored fellow-citizens they are asking for that just treatment of their charges that the honor and interests of the whole state require.

They show that of the $1,850,000 allocated for higher education it is proposed to give the negroes approximately only $65,000. And this pittance in face of the facts that the negroes are 41 per cent of our population, that the whites monopolize their entire representation in congress and in the general assembly, that the negroes own and pay taxes on $47,000,000 of property, that they pay around 5 per cent of all taxes in the commonwealth, and their share of the taxes paid by all utility and trading corporations in the state.

Last year they paid $78,415 of poll taxes alone, and yet are to be allowed only $65,000 for their state institutions of better than elementary school education.

What just man is there in all Georgia who will solemnly call that square dealing?

* * * *

A Critical Condition.

The members of the legislature do not seem to realize that the $32,666.67 that will go to the Georgia State Industrial College for Negroes at Savannah is only the sum which the state is obligated to the federal government to appropriate, in order for the state university to get $33,000 of the Morrill fund money out of the federal treasury. They do not understand that in Comptroller General McCarl at Washington we have to deal with a hard-boiled, independent congressional official whom the president of the United States cannot bulldoze and the director of the national budget cannot budge!

And McCarl has told State Auditor Slate in plain terms that unless we Georgians play fair with that federal money and give the colored college its proper share he will shut off the entire fund until we do our bounden duty!

And what McCarl says, goes! All the senators and congressmen from Georgia cannot turn a hair on his scalp.

So, if we do not want to see the white boys and girls of the state deprived of the great benefits of that federal money, we had better do the square thing and give the negroes their share of it.

* * * *

The Work Is Worth the Money.

The records of these negro training schools has been fully explained by their white trustees, men of highest character and veracity, and by the state superintendent of education.

The men selected to preside over hem are colored educators of clearest character and tested abilities. They have the respect of the leading educational authorities of the nation.

They are training young and earnest spirited negro boys and girls in agriculture, the mechanical trades, domestic science and in teaching arts. Their graduates are conspicuously absent from our courts, jails and chain gangs.

To so educate those young negroes and send them forth among their people as missionaries and exemplars of industry and thrift is an investment in insurance of good citizenship, law and order, and general welfare.

The very first primer of statesmanship should teach a Georgia legislator the wisdom and value of giving to these institutions, so capably directed by the premier white leaders of the state, the sympathetic and substantial support demanded by the plain facts of their case at the bar of the state's honor.

Education-1927

Illinois.

Money for
CHICAGO, ILL.
Journal
MAY 5 1927

..OES SEEK SCHOOL FUND

Church Institute Needs $170,-000 for Education in South

Training an educated leadership for the negroes of the south is one of the duties before the Christian church in America, Dr. Robert W. Patton, director of the American Church Institute for negroes of New York, declared today speaking before the Chicago Woman's Auxiliary of the Episcopal church at the State-Lake building.

Dr. Patton described the growth of the American Church Institute for negroes, founded twenty years ago, and today embracing thriving institutions with property valued at nearly $3,000,-000. He described the foundation as one of the largest systems of education among negroes of the south.

Is Episcopal Voice

"The institute is the witness and the voice of the whole Episcopal church in America," said Dr. Patton. "No other religious body in the nation is so constituted and organized for the education of the negro people."

More than half of the entire negro population of the United States resides in the sections served by the organization, Dr. Patton said.

Need Institute Fund

As a means of enlarging the work of the institute and the schools under its direction, Dr. Patton said it is necessary to raise $170,000, which amount will insure large grants from the general education board and similar agencies.

As a means of placing the work of the institute before Chicagoans, Bishop C. P. Anderson and the Rev. H. B. Browne, pastor of St. Thomas' church, Wabash avenue and Thirty-eighth street, are sponsoring a mass meeting at St. Thomas' church Friday at 8 p. m. Dr. Patton will address the gathering and a chorus of negroes from the institute schools will sing.

Education - 1927

Kentucky

Money for.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
Courier

JUN 25 1927

Friends to Help Negro University

Plans for $100,000 Campaign for Simmons Institution Made At Meeting.

Organization of the campaign fo $100,000 to save Simmons University from financial troubles were perfected at a meeting of friends and represen atives of Louisville civic clubs at The Kentucky Friday.

The campaign was set for July 11 to 14 inclusive and committees named after a short address had been given by the Rev. Dr. E. Y. Mullins, president of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.

Dr. Mullins pointed out the economic importance of saving the school for the city.

It was announced that the Negroes themselves were to raise one-fifth of the school's needs.

Executives of the campaign are George E. Hays, chairman of the executive committee; Dr. Mullins chairman of the advisory board, and Wood F. Axton, chairman of organization committee. Members of Mr Axton's committee are Gen. E. W Carter, Junius Caldwell, John Chandler, Judge Huston Quin, Dr. Rober Tandy, George Heaton and the Rev Dr. A. K. Wright.

Neill Funk of the Louisville Railway Company and former Mayor Huston Quin were the principal speakers at the luncheon. They praised the work of the institution and were optimistic about the outcome of the campaign, believing that Louisvillians would respond with enthusiasm to the university's appeals.

Business and professional men of the city comprise the committees competing to carry off financial honors in the campaign. One section is headed by Mr. Funk, the other by H. V Bomar of Bomar-Summers Hardware Company.

Graduates Number 3,000.

Wood F. Axton, chairman of the campaign, said his co-workers were making this effort to save the university because they believed it "building schools to form instead o penal institutions to reform."

Three thousand Negro men and wo men have been graduated from the university in the fifty-three years since it was founded. Not one of the graduates has ever been in a penitentiary, it is said. The school is the only co-educational institution of its kind in Kentucky. It trains ministers, teachers, nurses and domestics.

The annual budget of Simmons University is $40,000, all spent in Louisville, Mr. Axton pointed out. Most of

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the money is raised by small tuition and other fees; the remainder by Negro churches and individuals, with occasional contributions from other citizens.

Mullins Heads Board.

The permanent advisory board of the school is composed of the Rev Dr. E. Y. Mullins, chairman; George W. Norton, Jr., Ellerbe W. Carter M. B. Adams, Junius Caldwell, O. M Huey, John H. Chandler, L. W. Benedict, the Rev. Dr. W. O. Carver George E. Hays and A. K. Wright.

Donors of $100 or more on Wednesday follow:

C. C. Mengel, $500; C. K. Reynolds, $500; C. R. Long, Jr., $250; Mrs. J. Bayley, $200; T. J. Minary, Sam Stone, C. Clay Lyons, Ernest Woodard, John T. Ewing, the E. J. O'Brien Company and The Ohio River Sand Company, $100 each.

The following workers have pledged their aid in the drive:

James H. Donahue, W. M. Fowler, B. A fillion, Charles Brown, J. F. Babbitt, C. t. Peters, H. J. Lewis, E. T. Farmer, E. '. Sherman, Callan G. Miles, A. J. Cummins, Harry Bobzien, B. T. Kimbrough, F. ;. Hand, D. Brown, W. T. Shouse, James H. vey, Jr., W. Pemberton, William Randall, ;. B. Robuck, George Krebel, E. M. Nuckols, V. M. Taylor, William Wetterer, J. P. Coleman, Fred G. Tucker, Darwin Johnson, Jr. J. A. McWilliams, N. C. Campbell, A. E. Dolt, Brown C. Crawford, T. J. Parrott, H. . Hoffman, D. B. Campbell, R. Reddish, Norbert Wedekemper, H. L. Bradshaw, Dr. A. J. Steele, Mary L. Krause, J. M. Eskridge, Mary Jane Brownfield, C. F. Leathers, H. D. Cornwall, Mrs. H. L. McFarland, W. G. Duncan, Robert Hibbitt, Oliver Herr, C. Houston McGrew, Ed Coonan, William L. Burford, W. H. Lippold, Dr. James E. Winder, J. R. Burns, A. K. Wright.

C. R. Murphy, A. G. Woodford, R. E. Metcalf, L. D. Powell, C. E. Ball, R. H. Tandy, E. E. Ware, Arthur Powers, Isaac Moore, Hugh L. Mowery, W. H. Branch, S. N. Mohler, F. F. Gibson, Jr., B. D. Hartzell, T. T. Tyler, Thomas A. Johnson, C. H. Stephenson, Charles F. Leek, Homer Puckett and Clarence Myers.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Courier-Journal

JUL 10 1927

$100,000 Drive Launched To Save Negro College Here

Simmons University Mortgage About to Be Foreclosed; Aid Asked.

$80,000 WHITE GIFT, AIM

A five-day campaign for funds to prevent foreclosure of a mortgage at Simmons University, Louisville institution for Negro students, will open here Monday under the general direction of George E. Hays. White citizens will be asked to contribute $80,000 of the $100,000 needed to save the university.

Members of the executive committee, of which Mr. Hays is chairman, include the Rev. Dr. E. Y. Mullins, Wood F. Axton, John Chandler, E. W. Carter, Huston Quin, A. K. Wright, George Heaton and Robert H. Tandy. Members of a special gifts committee, who will call on persons suggested by the executive committee, are Neill W. Funk, chairman; L. J. Kammerer, J. A. Walsh, Harvey White and L. W. Benedict.

Dr. Mullins, who is chairman of the Permanent Advisory Board of Simmons University, Saturday pointed out that the school is the only one of its kind in Kentucky and that in the fifty-four years of its past history it has been self-supporting.

"Simmons is now facing a crisis," Dr. Mullins said, "and Louisville should help it meet the emergency. The school has long been a valuable asset to the city and people who help now will in reality be making investments which will redound to their own profit and to the profit of Louisville."

The influence for good in the community of a school like Simmons was stressed by Dr. Mullins, who pointed out that it "trains young men and women to serve a hightr place in life, converting non-producers into producers and turning members of the race from dissipation into sober, upright citizens of integrity."

Mr. Funk declared that, "although the cause is not a spectacular one, it is a glorious cause. It is so humble and non-conspicuous that it can appeal to only a limited group. Therefore, everyone interested must give a maximum contribution."

Negroes Seek $20,000.

"Closing of the doors of Simmons University would mean untold discouragement to the best element of the Negro race in Kentucky," Mr. Chandler said. "It is the only institution in Kentucky where preachers, teachers and leaders among the colored people are trained. The brand of education is such that every Southern white man, no matter what his race prejudice, can approve. Modesty, good behavior and a kindly attitude toward white people are taught, and the primary causes of race differences are wiped out."

The Negro citizens will attempt to raise $20,000 of the needed amount It was reported Saturday that they had already pledged most of their quota.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
Journal

JUL 14 1927

$4,533 ADDED TO SIMMONS U. FUND

$13,021 Reported Raised So Far In $100,000 Drive to Lift Mortgage.

A total of $4,533 was added to the Simmons University Emergency Appeal fund Wednesday, it was announced at a luncheon of the campaign committee at noon at The Kentucky. Subscriptions now total $13,021. The campaign is for $100,000 to retire a mortgage on the institution. The Negro population of the city has been asked to contribute $20,000 of this sum.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Times

JUL 12 1927

DRIVE STARTED TO RAISE FUNDS FOR NEGRO UNIVERSITY

Gifts amounting to $3,500 were reported, and plans to raise $100,000 necessary to prevent a mortgage foreclosure were discussed, at the first Simmons University, Appeal Campaign luncheon Monday at the Kentucky Hotel. Wood F. Axton, chairman of the drive, gave $2,000 to the fund; R. S. Reynolds subscribed $1,000, and Thomas West, $500, it was announced by Neill Funk, chairman of the special gifts committee.

DRIVE AIDS

Top—Wood F. Axton.
Middle—Huston Quin.
Bottom—Rev. Dr. E. Y. Mullins.

Education - 1927
Money for

Maryland.

GOVERNOR WILL SIGN MORGAN COLLEGE BILL

Governor Albert C. Ritchie will sign the Morgan College bill appropriating $125,000 for a new science building, he intimated in a statement to the AFRO-AMERICAN, today.

Afro-American
2-26-27

He will also sign the Inter-Racial Commission bill, which will make permanent the commission as a welfare agency in the state.

These bills were two of the four introduced in the last session of the Legislature and passed both houses. The other [illegible] a bill to appeal the Maryland jim crow law and the other to equalize the salaries of the county school teachers, were defeated.

Education - 1927

Money for

Massachusetts.

Boston Gardener Leaves Storer College $8,000

Boston, Mass.—The will of Frank Gibson, a gardener of 31 Middlesex St., Malden, who died at the age of 63, provided considerable surprise when it was learned Tuesday that he had provided for a legacy of $8,000 to Storer college. He was well known in Malden and though he was regarded as thrifty, few realized he had amassed such a sum of money. Gibson also left an amount to his sister.

Attorney Harry Hudson Harrett, executor of the will, left last week for the college to present President Henry T. McDonald with the check.

Education - 1927

Money for

Missouri.

Lincoln U. Budget Cut

Jefferson City, Mo.—The $625,000 budget requested for Lincoln University was cut to $193,000 or $18,000 more than [illegible] by the State Tax Commission in its recommendations for the next two years, to the legislature.

Lincoln "U" Gets $233,000 for Two Years Budget

Jefferson City, Mo., March 9.—(Special)—Lincoln University will have $233,000 for its next two years' budget, according to a bill engrossed by the house of representatives.

This amount is in no way adequate to keep the great school moving. The University is the only state university for Negroes in Missouri and the present facilities are so inadequate that colored citizens of the state have been asked to demand that the state legislature treat the Negro voters of Missouri fairly.

Under the present budget there is no money for the expansion of educational program to allow the university to become accredited as a higher institution of learning and there will be no money allotted for new buildings or equiment.

Education - 1927

Money for.

New York.

NEW YORK TIMES
MAR 7 1927

COLUMBIA RECEIVES $32,550 IN GIFTS

Miscellaneous Donations Also Include Physics Apparatus and Old Records.

$7,700 FOR URGENT NEEDS

Sum Is to Be Used as President May Direct—Du Pont Gives $5,000 for Tubercular Work.

Special miscellaneous gifts totalling $32,550, besides apparatus and records, were announced by Columbia University yesterday. Physics appliances valued at $7,100 were donated by the Optometrical Society of the City of New York, the Optometrical Club of Brooklyn, the Epsilon Psi Epsilon Fraternity, the General Optical Company and the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, while the American Optical Company loaned an additional $1,750 worth.

Donors of money included: Mrs. Frederick S. Lee, Blair S. Williams and an anonymous donor, for immediate needs under the direction of the President, $7,700; General T. Coleman du Pont, for special tuberculosis fund, $5,000; the Social Science Research Council, for research work on negro migration in the South, $3,000; Mrs. Edward D. Faulkner, for salaries in the Department of Surgery, $2,500; Copper and Brass Research Association, for the copper and brass fund, $2,500; A. S. Rosenthal, for medical research in pathology, $2,500.

John D. Rockefeller Jr., for preparation of a report on the treatment of war neuroses by Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, $1,000; Newbold Morris, for the Law School library, $2,000; Benjamin Graham, for the Student Loan Fund, $2,500; friends of August O. Eimer, for medals for an annual swimming contest, $1,000; the Carnegie Corporation, for the Home Study Division, $500; from an anonymous source, for the DeLamar Institute of Public Health, $1,500.

Smaller gifts were received for various lectures, funds and books. Documents relating to the university found in the office of Trinity Church were presented by the vestry of the church.

N. Y.
HERALD TRIBUNE
AUG 19 1927

Emily O. Butler Leaves Fortune To Institutions

Churches, Charities, Colleges Beneficiaries Under Testament To Be Filed in Westchester County.

Executors Are Trustees

Estate Bequeathed to Them and Legacies To Be Paid in the Order Prescribed.

Special to the Herald Tribune

WHITE PLAINS, Aug. 18.—The will of Emily Ogden Butler, daughter of the late Charles and Eliza Ogden Butler, who died at her residence in Scarsdale, N. Y., July 25, will be filed for probate to-morrow in the office of the Surrogate of Westchester County, it was announced to-day by Willard Parker Butler and Franklin B. Kirkbride, executors. The will disposes of an estate valued in excess of $1,000,000, the greater portion of which is to be devoted to public institutions.

After providing for the payment of debts, funeral and other expenses and the disposition of personal effects, the estate is bequeathed to the executors as trustees for the payment of specific legacies to various relatives and friends.

After these legacies have been paid the following bequests are to be made:

Society for the Relief of Half Orphans and Destitute Children in the City of New York, $60,000.

Corporation of the Brick Presbyterian Church in New York City for Christ Presbyterian Church, $25,000.

Coropration of the Brick Presbyterian Church in New York City for Church of the Covenant, $25,000.

New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital for free bed in Flower Hospital, $7,500.

Home for Incurables, $7,500.

New York University, $100,000.

After the foregoing legacies have been paid in full, New York University will receive $400,000 and the Union Theological Seminary, $150,000.

After payment of these in full, the following will receive $10,000 each: Church Extension Committee of the New York Presbytery, Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States; Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States; American Waldensian Aid Society and Trustees of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Institutions to Get $5,000 Each

The following institutions will receive $5,000 each:

New York Auxiliary of the American McAll Association.
Wilson Industrial School for Girls.
Union Settlement Association.
Presbyterian Home for Aged Women in New York.
Chapin Home for Aged and Infirm.
House of Rest for Consumptives.
House of Mercy, Inwood-on-Hudson.
Berry School, Mount Berry, Ga.
Boy Conservation Bureau.
New York Association for the Blind.
American Seamen's Friend Society.
Southwestern Presbyterian Sanatarium, Albuquerque, N. M.
Prison Association of New York.
Tuskegee Institute.
Utica Normal and Industrial Institute.
Utica Institute, Mississippi.
Northfield School, East Northfield, Mass.

The Children's Aid Society, Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor and the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes each will receive $2,000. The Mission to Lepers will receive $1,000.

After payment of the above in full the following colleges will receive $10,000 each: Fairmont College, Huron College, Idaho College, Jamestown College, Berea College, Tusculum College Atlanta University.

Colleges to receive $5,000 each include Hastings College, Albany College, Westminster College, Whiteworth College and Billings Polytechnic Institute. If any property is left after payment in full of all of the above legacies, it is to be divided equally between New York University and the Union Theological Seminary. The will is dated April 27, 1925, and a codicil November 1, 1926.

WORLD
AUG 19 1927

MISS EMILY BUTLER WILLS $1,000,000 ESTATE TO PUBLIC

Scarsdale Woman Gives Bulk of Fortune to Educational, Charity and Church Bodies.

N. Y. U., UNION SEMINARY ARE THE CHIEF LEGATEES

Niece of U. S. Attorney General in Jackson and Van Buren Administrations Died at 87.

More than $1,000,000 will go to charitable and other enterprises of public benefit under the will of Miss Emily O. Butler, member of a prominent Westchester County family. The will is to be filed in the Westchester Surrogate's Court to-morrow. A summary of its contents was announced yesterday by Franklin B. Kirkbride of No. 7 Wall Street, who, with Willard Parker Butler, is executor.

After naming relatives and friends in relatively small bequests, totaling between $100,000 and $200,000, according to rough estimates, Miss Butler gave the remainder of her estate to institutions. Specific bequests totaled $1,027,000.

Miss Butler designed her will so that, if her estate was insufficient to meet all bequests, certain beneficiaries would take precedence and inherit their full amounts, while some would get nothing. Mr. Kirkbride said last night the estate probably would be large enough to meet every bequest.

Miss Butler died at her home in Scarsdale, July 25, at the age of eighty-seven. She was the only surviving child of Charles Butler, an attorney. He was a brother of Benjamin Franklin Butler, United States Attorney General during the Administrations of Presidents Jackson and Van Buren. Charles Butler studied law in Mr. Van Buren's office before the latter was President.

No Ground for Contest

Miss Butler's surviving relatives are so remotely connected to her that there cannot possibly be a contest of the will on the ground it gives more than half the estate to charity, according to Mr. Kirkbride.

The list of institutional legacies is as follows:

Society for the Relief of Half Orphans and Destitute Children, $60,000; Christ Presbyterian Church and the Church of the Covenant, under auspices of the Brick Presbyterian Church, $25,000 each; New York Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, $7,500; Home for Incurables, $7,500; New York University, $100,000.

After these legacies have been paid, New York University will receive $400,000 and the Union Theological Seminary $150,000. Miss Butler's father was a President of the Council of the university and one of the founders, and a President of the Board of Trustees of the seminary. These institutions divide the residuary estate equally. She gave the seminary $300,000 in 1924.

The will then gives $10,000 each to the Church Extension Committee of the Presbytery of New York, Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, American Waldensian Aid Society and the trustees of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

Many Smaller Bequests

Then $5,000 each will go to the New York Auxiliary of the American McAll Association, Wilson Industrial School for Girls, Union Settlement Association, Presbyterian Home for Aged Women in the City of New York, Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, House of Rest for Consumptives, House of Mercy, Berry School in Mount Berry, Ga.; Boy Conservation Bureau, New York Association for the Blind, American Seamen's Friend Society, Southwestern Presbyterian Sanitarium at Albuquerque, N. M.; Prison Association, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.; Utica Normal and Industrial Institute, Utica, Miss.; Northfield Schools, East Northfield, Mass.

Then $2,000 each to the Children's Aid Society, Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes.

Then $1,000 to the Mission to Lepers.

Then $10,000 each to Fairmont College, Wichita, Kan.; Huron College, Huron, S. D.; Idaho College, Caldwell, Idaho; Jamestown College, Jamestown, N. D.; Berea College, Berea, Ky.; Tusculum College, Greenville, Tenn.; Atlanta University, Atlanta.

Then $5,000 each to Hastings College, Hastings, Neb.; Albany College, Albany, Ore.; Westminster College, Salt Lake City; Whitworth College, Spokane, Wash.; Billings Polytechnic Institute, Billings, Mont.

Education-1927

Money for.

North Carolina.

SETTING THE PACE

The other states of the South will certainly have to extend themselves if they hope to surpass North Carolina in appropriations for educational, charitable and welfare institutions for Negro citizens. In his recent budget message Gov. McLean said in part, "In our scheme of education and in making provision for our charitable and welfare institutions, we cannot afford to neglect the interests of our colored citizens, who constitute a considerable part of our population." He then recommended an appropriation of $200,000 to meet the requirements of a $100,000 donation by Benjamin N. Duke, of Durham and New York, to North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham, and additional appropriations totaling more than $1,000,000 for other Negro institutions such as the State institution for Negro blind and deaf at Raleigh, the Agricultural and Technical College at Greensboro, the Winston-Salem Teachers' College, the Elizabeth City State Normal College, the Fayetteville State Normal College, the North Carolina College for Negroes, the Oxford Colored Orphanage and the Morrison Training School for Negro Boys, in Richmond County.

North Carolina, to a larger extent than most other Southern states has come to realize that it cannot tolerate an ignorant citizenry, white or black; so it is going resolutely about the task of raising the educational standard of the whole population. Other Southern states for a long time neglected the black citizens and concentrated on white ones. Some of them continue to do so, but they are gradually coming to see the error of their ways.

So much is said about lynching, peonage and prejudice in the South that people are apt to forget that there are other and far more laudible activities taking place there. Nearly everywhere, it must be remembered, greater attention is being given to sanitation in Negro sections, the paving of Negro streets, the building and improvement of Negro schools.

Along with the New Negro we have also the New South. It is true that there is vast room for improvement, but then—Rome wasn't built in a day! If we judge the present South only by the sensational crime news that emanates from the section, and at the same time ignore the many efforts that are being made to better the condition of the Negro citizens, we are doing Dixie and ourselves an injustice.

We point to North Carolina with pride and assurance.

$200,000 GIVEN TO N. C. COLLEGE

Legislature of North Carolina has just passed a bill giving to the North Carolina College $200,000 for buildings for the next two years. This is one of the most far-reaching actions that has been taken by any Southern Legislature in recent years. The significance of it is not generally understood by the public.

North Carolina has five State Institutions for the colored students. The appropriation of the North Carolina College for colored students total more than the combined appropriation for permanent improvement for the four other Institutions of the same character It commits North Carolina to the definite program for the higher education for Negroes, and is the first State in the South to appropriate money for an Institution whose sole aim and purpose is the giving of a college education to citizens of color. It keeps North Carolina in the forefront in its desire to give to the Negro fair play. This appropiation is a direct tribute to the leadership of its President, Dr. James E. Shepard.

Negro College Gets $75,000

Livingston College Receives Big Award From General Educational Board

By Jesse O. Thomas

The $250,000 goal set by Livingstone College designated as the Price Memorial Campaign was brought in sight by a gift of $75,000 from the General Education Board. About two years ago President W. T. Trent and trustees organized a campaign to increase the equipment of the school from both a physical and cultural point of view by adding a new dormitory to be known as the Price Memorial building, a central heating plant, gymnasium and additional equipment in the laboratory and other academic class rooms. An appeal was made to the General Education Board after having raised $125,000 in cash and bonafied pledges from Negroes and friends of Negro education. The following letter was received March 6, in response to the application to the General Education Board:

March 3, 1927.

My dear President Trent:

At a meeting of the Members and Trustees of the General Education Board held February 24, 1927, the officers presented your letter of January 17, 1927, in which the Board of Trustees of Livingstone College request an appropriation of $125,000 toward a fund of $250,000 for permanent improvements and indebtedness. It was observed that $125,000 had already been subscribed.

I beg to notify you that the Board authorized the executive officers in their discretion to commit the Board to an appropriation to Livingston College, Salisbury, North Carolina, of a sum not to exceed Seventy-five thousand Dollars ($75,000) toward Two hundred thousand Dollars ($200,000) or such larger sum as may be required for this permanent improvements listed below:

	Estimated Cost
Administration and classroom building and laboratory	$125,000
Gynasium	25,000
Central Heating Plant	25,00
Additional dormitory space for boys	$25,00

with the proviso that payments by the Board are to be made in accordance with the Board's usual form of pledge and "only when said College shall have no outstanding indebtedness."

Very truly yours,
W. W. Brierly.

$200,000 Fund For Negro School

Legislature Provides Generously For North Carolina College For Negroes

Durham, N. C. March 14—Dodson News Service—One of the most notable achievements in constructive efforts for the higher education of the youth of our race has been accomplished by Dr. James E. Shepard, president of the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham, N. C. This institution as many of the readers of this paper know, has grown from the elementary grade through the higher state normal to its present commanding status as a grade A College of Liberal Arts under the leadership of Dr. Shepard.

When in its height as a recognized State Normal in February 1925, the principal buildings were destroyed by fire. Undaunted by this severe setback, Dr. Shepard made his plans in detail, went before the State Legislature, stated his case and was granted funds enough to meet his budget for the setting up of a college. This institution is now in its second year as a college. In order to complete the erection of the necessary buildings, Dr. Shepard recently made further appeals to the state. A few days ago the Legislature of North Carolina passed a bill granting the North Carolina College for Negroes, $200,000 for building purpose for the next two years.

This is one of the most far-reaching actions that has been taken by any southern state in recent years for Negro education. The public will no doubt catch the significance of this liberal action of the State Legislature and also see in Dr. Shepard a leader who knows how to get results for racial advancement.

North Carolina has five state institutions for Negroes and the appropriation for the college at Durham is more than the combined amount for the other four. It commits the state to the definite program for higher education for the colored citizens and is the first southern state to appropriate such a sum solely for the higher education of the Negro. It shows that it has confidence and faith in Dr. Shepard's leadership, sincere and devoted to the welfare of his people.

$100,000 Pledge For Livingstone College

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—Pledges for $75,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation and of $25,000 from the Duke estate were announced recently in Worcester, Mass., at the eighty-third annual New England Conference of the A. M. E. Zion Church for the Livingston, N. C., College drive of $250,000.

ROCKEFELLER GIVES $75,000 TO COLLEGE

WORCESTER, Mass., June 22.—Pledges of 75,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation and $25,000 from the Duke estate to Livingstone College, in Salisbury, N. C., were announced Saturday at the eighty-third annual Conference of the A. M. E. Zion Church The goal in this drive is set at $250,000.

Morgan College Campaign Fails.

President J. O. Spencer, of Morgan College told the AFRO-AMERICAN today that the "crusade" to produce $50,000 above all expenses to match the conditional gift of a similar amount from the General Education Board had failed.

It was hoped that the final winding this week would bring sufficient cash to make this gift available but with a total subscription of $400,000 only $150,000 in cash has been received since the beginning of the effort. Most of this money has been used to liquidate the outstanding debts of the institution, a condition imposed before the $50,000 gift could become available.

When you consider the resources of even Methodists in the Morgan College area, the most prosperous section for the group in the country, and the fact that almost any six of their outstanding churches would cost the amount required, you get some idea of the tragedy of this failure.

As an index to our fundamental racial growth our recent educational campaigns make ground for serious reflection.

A race made up of teachers, lawyers, doctors, business men and laborers who can with a few hours notice dig up $5 for a night's social enjoyment, but who cannot squeeze out $1.00 per capita per year for EDUCATION OF THEIR YOUTH, is not developing in a healthy direction and we might just as well face the fact.

Teachers In N. C Raise Student Loan Fund

Fayetteville, N. C., July 27.—(PNS)—What is believed to be the first instance in the South of an effort by a Negro educational institution to raise a student loan fund without first appealing to outside philanthropy, occurred last Wednesday night at the North

Carolina State Normal School. At an enthusiastic gathering of the 326 teachers attending the summer session of the State Normal School the sum of $310 was paid to the student loan fund. The campaign for funds took the form of a "county rally." Robeson county took first place, reporting $37.59.

The necessity for the loan fund was revealed by the presence of a considerable number of worthy students who desire to take the normal course for the training of elementary teachers but who had exhausted their financial resources in completing their high school education.

NORTH CAROLINA SPENT $2,000,000 ON NEGRO SCHOOLS

Director Newbold Shows Educational Growth In Past 6 Years

Greensboro N. C.—N. C. Newbold, state director of the division of Negro education, addressed the A. and T. summer school students Backed by statistical data, he described the state program for Negro education, predicted the future development, showed some of the results and benefits derived from this socalled program and outlined some of the drawbacks of the work.

Director Newbold stated that 650 rural schools, costing $3,500,000, have been built within the past ten years. The state of North Carolina has supplied something over $2,000,000. In these 650 schools are 1,800 teachers and 81,000 children. Forty counties have supervisors.

"The Negroes," stated Dr. Newbold, "have made remarkable progress. Six years ago, there were only thirteen hight schools; today there are fifty-eight, with 15,000 students, 1500 of whom were graduated. 750 graduates expressed intentions of entering higher institutions of learning.

"In the field of higher education there are five state institutions and seven private colleges in which last year were enrolled 1,300 college students as compared with an enrollment of 350 six years ago.

"In the field of teacher-training six years ago, 2% per cent of the teachers held certificates. Today 70 per cent hold certificates.

"As intelligence increased crime among Negroes has decreased. In six years crime has been reduced from 68 per cent to 38 per cent. White people are thinking differently of Negroes and are more inclined to assist in putting over the program. The state of North Carolina is not only attracting its own citizens but people from other states and other countries are coming to North Carolina to study the program of this great state."

MAY 20 1927

PITTSBURGH WOMAN GIVES $150,000 TO NEGRO SCHOOL

Charlotte, N. C., May 19.—(AP)—The Johnson C. Smith university, a negro institution here, has received a gift of $150,000 from Mrs. Johnson C. Smith, of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of building a new chapel and a gymnasium, H. L. McCrory, president of the school, announced today.

The chapel will cost $100,000 and the gymnasium $50,000.

The university formerly was known as Biddle university, for the Biddle family of Philadelphia, which gave largely to it during its early days. Some years ago the name was changed to honor the late Johnson C. Smith and his wife who have given it several hundred thousand dollars.

MAY 19 1927

Charlotte Negro College Receives $150,000 Gift

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OBSERVER
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

MAY 19 1927

NEGRO SCHOOL GETS $150,000

Johnson C. Smith University to Build $100,000 Chapel and $50,000 Gymnasium.

A gift of approximately $150,000 for the erection of two buildings at Johnson C. Smith university here was announced yesterday by Dr. H. L. McCrorey, president of the institution.

Mrs. Johnson C. Smith, of Pittsburg, benefactress of the school for negroes, made the bequest.

A new chapel, costing approximately $100,000 and a new gymnasium, costing approximately $50,000, will be built at once.

OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

The announcement came at the close of the graduation exercises which began yesterday. The auditorium of the administration building, crowded with friends of the college, rocked with cheers as the president quietly told of the gift.

He told of the plans of the board of trustees for the erection of a new administration building. Architects' drawings have been completed but no definite date for beginning the work has been set. He indicated that work will not be done immediately. The cost of this building was not given.

Not only does Mrs. Smith plan to erect the gymnasium and chapel but she will install a pipe organ in the chapel, Dr. McCrorey said.

HAS GIVEN LIBERALLY.

Mrs. Smith's gifts to the school have already totaled more than $200,000. Money to construct a science hall, a dormitory for theological students and a dormitory for undergraduate students was given by the institution benefactress. Each of these buildings cost approximately $65,000.

Three homes for faculty members have also been constructed at a cost of $6,000 each.

UNABLE TO ATTEND.

Mrs. Smith, who is a visitor in Charlotte at each Johnson C. Smith university graduation, was unable to attend this year because of the serious illness of her sister.

The name of the university was changed from Biddle university to Johnson C. Smith university several years ago following Mrs. Smith's gifts.

The school also receives an income from the Duke foundation.

SCALES GIVES $5,000 FOR KITTRELL COLLEGE

Duke Foundation Promises Larger Aid If Church Will Do More

CONFERENCE ENDS

Delegates Elected After Early Morning Caucus

DURHAM, N. C.—The Western North Carolina Conference of the A. M. E. Church closed its 35th annual session November 20. Bishop J. Albert Johnson presided. Afro American

The increase in membership over last year was 700; the increase in finance was $1300. In the election of delegates to the forth-coming General Conference, meeting in Chicago next May, only one ballot was necessary. It is true, however, that caucusses were held about in the city through the previous night, lasting as late as two-thirty in the morning of the election. A solid ticket was elected, endorsing the candidacy of Dr. A. J. Wilson, Wilmington, for the Bishopric. K. C. Holt leads the delegation. 11-26-27

The other four elected are W. C. Clealand, A. D. Avery, J. W. Walker, L. H. Midgette. C. S. Stroud is first alternate. Baltimore Md.

The audience broke forth with spontaneous applause on two occasions, in the midst of the reading of the appointments: when Presiding Elder Cowen was named as Durham district's new Elder; and when L. H. Midgette was named to succeed himself at the Durham church. J. W. Walker was transfered from the Raleigh District to the Greensboro District; F. W. Sowell, from the Durham to the Morganton District; Elder Grady to the NewBern District; and K. C. Holt sent to the Raleigh District.

Seven Admitted

Seven ministers were admitted to the Conference: M. H. Thorpe, H. A. Channelle, Charles D. Stephens, J. Q. A. Martin, Calvin L. Stelle, J. D. Davis, Thomas Patterson. Four men in the "Second Year" were turned down because of failure to cover the required studies. They received a lecture from the Bishop, who pointed out the shame that young men should feel who will not prepare.

Duke Would Give More

Three significant statements were made in or through the proceedings: Rev. W. C. Williamson, Pastor of a local BAPTIST Church, said in his welcome address: "It is the CHURCH OF GOD, a BRANCH OF ZION, that we are welcoming."

R. L. Flowers, Secretary of the Duke Foundation, reminded the people that Kittrell will receive much more aid from the Foundation when those in charge are assured that Kittrell's Negro constituency means business. He advises against leaning on the oars now, suggesting that a large number give small amounts, where large amounts are not possible.

A fraternal telegram was sent to an Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Zion Church, meeting at Wadesboro, N. C. A similar message was received in return. Greetings were also sent to the A. M. E. Zion Conference meeting at Charlotte.

Endorsed For Office

The Conference unanimously endorsed the candidacy of Dr. Johnson, of Texas, for Church extension (re-election), re-election of Dr. Glenn Robinson, A. M. E. Review, re-election of Arthur Jackson, Waco, Texas, Secretary Education, re-election of S. S. Morris to editorship of one of the denomination's journals. Dr. Robinson and Mr. Hawkins are strong in the endorsement of Dr. A. J. Wilson.

Scales gives $5000

President Edwards expressed jubilant hopes for Kittrell's future. Last year the Denomination gave the college $18,000 for maintenance. M. Scales of Winston-Salem, gave $5000 November 19th, towards the endowment fund.

Quartette At Md. Baptist

The Iva Female Quartette, a local group of singers, were presented in a recital of spirituals and classic numbers Monday evening at Maryland Baptist Church.

Education 1927

North Carolina.

Money for.

Concord, N. C. Tribune

NOV 14 1927

LARGE SUMS DONATED FOR NEGRO EDUCATION

More Than $2,000,000 Made By Other Than State Agencies in Past 25 Years.

The Tribune Bureau,
Sir Walter Hotel.

Raleigh, Nov. 14.—Contributions that have been made by other than state agencies to the betterment of negro education in North Carolina have amounted to almost $2,000,000 within the last 25 years, and have played a big part in the development of better schools for negroes, according to an exhaustive discussion of these various agencies in the latest issue of School Facts, published by the State Department of Public Instruction.

Most of this nearly $2,000,000, which has been given to both private and public negro educational institutions, has come from four sources, namely the General Education Board, the Anna T. Jeanes fund, the John F. Slater fund, and the Julius Rosenwald fund. More than half of the total has been contributed by the General Education board, $931,831 having been contributed to the public and private negro educational institutions in the state within a period of 25 years.

The next largest sum for negro education has been derived from the Rosenwald fund, and expenditures from this fund in the state between 1921 and June 30, 1927, totaled $529,436. Expenditures from the Slater fund total $99,474, and from the Jeanes fund $156,863, which brings the total from all the various philanthropic angencies to $1,877,132. This does not include more than $500,000 donated by the colored people themselves to further educational work.

One of the largest contributions from any private agency has been from the Rosenwald fund, which goes exclusively toward the building of modern school houses and homes for teachers in the state. Since this fund was made available in North Carolina, it has assisted in the construction of 636 school houses, which had to be up to a certain approved standards and 16 teachers' homes. These schools have a capacity for 82,305 pupils, and 1,829 teachers.

And while the Rosenwald foundation has distributed more than $3,000,000 in 14 southern states since it began operations, North Carolina leads all of these other states in the number of schools assisted, as well as in the total number of teachers and pupils accommodated, as well as in the total amount received from the fund. Mississippi ranks next to North Carolina, with 473 buildings and a total of $412,900 received from the fund, while South Carolina ranks third with 377 buildings and $353,800 received from the fund.

Inspired by the assistance offered by the Rosenwald foundation, the people of the state, both white and colored and the state itself have responded nobly, school facts show. For to match the $529,436 from the Rosenwald fund, the negroes of the state have voluntarily contributed $569,261—more than the Rosenwald gifts—individual white people have given $68,615, while the public at large through the state have contributed $2,226,737.

Thus these various philanthropic agencies have stimulated the state and the people of the state to greater interest and greater accomplishment along the lines of negro education, all of them seeking, with the funds at their disposal to be of the greatest service to the public and private negro school authorities in the state by providing more adequate educational facilities for every negro boy and girl in the state.

Henderson, N. C. Dispatch

NOV 16 1927

NEGRO EDUCATION HAS HAD BIG LIFT

Outside Donations $2,000,000, While State Gives More Than That

Dispatch Bureau,
Sir Walter Hotel

Raleigh, Nov. 16.—Contribution that have been made by other than State agencies to the betterment of negro education in North Carolina have amounted to almost $2,000,000 within the last 25 years, and have played a big part in the development of better schools for negroes, according to an exhaustive discussion of these various agencies in the latest issue of School Facts, published by the State Department of Publis Instruction.

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Hendersonville, N. C. Times

NOV 14 1927

EDUCATION FOR NEGRO FUNDED

Contributions Other Than by State Total Two Millions, Said

Times-News Bureau
Sir Walter Hotel

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Education - 1927

Money for

Ohio.

WILBERFORCE U APPROPRIATION IS $525,000

Attorney General's Opinion Settles Row Between State And School

OUSTED EMPLOYEES ARE NOT REINSTATED

WILBERFORCE, Ohio.—The "Probe" in the State Department of Wilberforce University has died a natural death. Afro-American

The Board of Trustees have been notified by the State Board of Control, that the issues up between the State Board of Control and the Trustees of the Combined Normal and Industrial Department have been amicably adjusted and the matter has been settled. The opinion of Attorney General Turner in a ruling to Director of Finance, Wilbur E. Baker, last Thursday follows: "The State Board of Control is without authority to approve the payrolls of the Combined Normal and Industrial Department of Wilberforce." The Board had indicated it would refuse to approve the payrolls unless certain dismissed teachers and employees were reinstated and its own financial agent named to handle all school funds.

$525,000 Appropriation

The University received this year the largest appropriation from the State of Ohio in history, $525,000 for an 18 months period which on the basis of the usual two years period makes the appropriation $175,000 more than the institution has ever received before, or the $700,000 for the usual two year period.

The Board of Control in closing the incident assured the Board of Trustees of their interest in the institution and desire to co-operate with them for the best good of the University.

The Board of Trustees held a meeting Friday, filled all places for the school year and transacted routine of business preparatory to the opening of school.

Rev. J. A. Haithcox, of Columbus, Ohio, was appointed to take the place of Rev. Charles Bundy, deceased.

Education - 1927

Money for

Pennsylvania.

Education Board Gives $250,000 to Lincoln U

Chester, Pa., April 29.—Lincoln university will receive $250,000 from the general education board, founded by John D. Rockefeller. The provisions are that a similar amount be raised by the university. The money will be used for teachers' salary increases and new buildings.

Rev. Dr. William Hallock Johnson, president of the university, assumed office last year. He is a graduate of Princeton University and was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1897. He was a long-time professor of Greek and New Ttestament literature at Center college, Danville, Ky.

Cheyney Normal Given $65,000 For Dormitory

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Cheyney, Pa.—The Cheyney Training School for teachers looks forward with a keen sense of pleasure and great relief to the opening in September, 1927, of a new $65,000 dormitory with all modern conveniences for men that will accommodate twice as many male students as can now be comfortably admitted. The interiors of Emlen and Bailey halls, dormitories for women, have already been reconstructed in accordance with modern school standards. Carnegie Library has been repainted with a new and improved fire escape added. Humphreys hall, the administration building, has already been repainted and made fireproof throughout.

Education – 1927

Tennessee

Money for

FISK PRESIDENT AND QUARTET RAISE $100497 IN DALLAS

More than five hundred persons gathered in the St. James A. M. E. Temple last Wednesday night heard President Thomas Elsa Jones, new president of Fisk University at Nashville make as impassioned an appeal for the continuation of the life of that school as has ever been heard in Dallas on any occassion. Dr. Jones was accompanied by the Fisk quartet of Jubillee singers who rendered several highly acceptable numbers on the program.

Dr. Jones told the whole of the story of the trouble at Fisk and in a most dramatic manner recounted many instances of the sublime sacrifices which are being made by the students themselves in their desire to help in the rehabilitation of the school. "These students," said he, "have proven to me that they are anything other than the puffed up, important folks they have been pictured to be by those who have gotten the wrong conception of the trouble at the school. They are indicating every day that they are more anxiuos than any others to be of definite help in the repairing of that school and in seeing to it that it continues to serve the race in matters of education in an ever increasing way as time goes on. They are sacrificing the little luxuries which are so dear to the heart of every boarding school student and the they are giving that money to aid in the rebuilding of the institution. More than $750 has come in in this way. And that is not all, the teacher themselves and the citizens of the Negro race in Nashville have undertaken the task of completely

Fisk University's $100,000 Fund Raised by Alumn

Gifts ranging from a few pennies to $1,000 by more than 6,000 alumni and other supporters of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., have enabled the institution to wipe out a debt of $325,000 by which it has qualified for a $1,000,000 endowment fund, it was announced last week by Paul D. Cravath, chairman of the trustees. The General Education Board has pledged $500,000 and the Carnegie Corporation $250,000 toward the $1,000,000 endowment.

"In addition the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial has made possible the creation of a Department of Social Research in which it is planned not only to make original studies of Negro backgrounds, folk lore, psychology and music, but also to train research workers for educational and social service positions," says the announcement.

Fisk University was founded in 1865. Its enrollment has increased from 280 in 1925 to 800 this year, the latter figure representing an excess of 300 more than capacity.

BANNER
NASHVILLE, TENN.

AUG 20 1927

CANNOT ESCAPE.

In his interview of last Sunday Aug. 14, in the Nashville Tennessean Gov. Peay was very pessimistic as t the present and prospective conditio of the state's finances.

Peay predicted a deficit of $4,000,00 in the state treasury, which, if hi prophesy comes true, will be th largest deficit in the state's history He then endeavored to shake his fis in the face of the legislature and say "Thou didst it!"

The Banner of Aug. 19 published the appropriations which Peay asked th 1927 legislature to make, and in a parallel column the appropriations which the legislature did make. This comparison showed that the appropriations made by the legislature exceeded those which Peay originally requested the legislature to make by the sum of $949,740.

It was further shown that $110,040 of the increase made by the legislature was demanded by Peay's commissioner of institutions, and one of his present candidates for governor. Certain minor increases were made in other departments, some, at least, presumably at the request of Peay's commissioners.

It was also shown that Peay in his interview approved the increased appropriations made by the legislature for new buildings for the normal schools and the Polytechnic Institute, and the Negro normal at Nashville, aggregating $675,000.

Therefore, it will be seen that Peay has approved, first and last, through himself and through his appointed commissioners, all of the appropriations made by the 1927 legislature in the general appropriation bill, with the exception of about $140,000. Peay is thus directly convicted by documentary evidence in the way of an appropriation bill, which he prepared and statements which he made in the press, of having dishonestly endeavored to put the responsibility of a $4,000,000 deficit on the legislature when he has approved first and last by himself and through his commissioners, the entire appropriations covered by the general appropriation bill with the exception of $140,000.

It follows that if a $4,000,000 deficit ultimately exists in the state treasury as a result of these appropriations, and if Peay has approved, as he has, all these appropriations except $140,000 the responsibility for that deficit rests upon Gov. Peay.

Peay has said, according to the Tennessean, that a portion of that deficit would be traceable to the action of the legislature in reducing land taxes about $800,000 a year. In answer to that, it is sufficient to say that in view of the tremendous increase in state revenue from indirect taxes amounting to several millions of dollars, the state should have been able, and would have been able, to reduce land taxes not only $800,000 but two or three million dollars, without producing any deficit, if Peay had not so greatly increased the cost of state government under his reorganization bill for the purpose of building an irresistible political machine.

The deficit of $4,000,000 which Peay says the state is "facing," is the child of Austin Peay. Its paternity can be traced directly to him. He is the author of the state's financial distress. His hand has guided the ship and run it on the rocks! Now, when a financial crisis in the affairs of the state is pending, he says that the state of Tennessee "faces one of the greatest financial crises in history." But he insists that the legislature of 1927 is responsible. Little wonder that he would like to escape the responsibility. It is a monstrous thing that he has done to the taxpayers of Tennessee. He should have known in the beginning what the result of his reckless, extravagant course would be. He should have known that such waste of public money for political purposes could not always go on without resulting in financial distress to the state and without being completely exposed to the people. The record is clear, and it is easy to determine from that record the responsibility which rests on Peay and the responsibility which rests on the members of the legislature. Wrong-doing ultimately works its own exposure and its own punishment. The governor is facing a humiliating exposure and is floundering in a vain and dishonest effort to put the blame on others which rightfully belongs on himself.

Education 1927

Texas

Money for

HERALD

Hallettsville Tex

DEC 6 1927

The Prairie State Normal and Industrial College has been given a contribution of one hundred thousand dollars by the general education board founded by John D. Rockefeller. This $100,000.00 will be used for carrying out in part the program for permanent improvements estimated to costs approximately $365,000.

This generous gift come at an opportune time when money so badly needed for improvements at this institution, which is second to no school for negroes in the United States and which is doing a great work for the colored people. Lavaca county colored people have always liberally patronized this school and its graduates have for years taught successfully. It is said that no graduate from this school has ever been sent to penitentiary. Its managment is in the hands of the A. & M. College. Mr. Rockefeller would do well to give it at least a half million dollars for new and needed buildings, as he could make no better investment of his money .

Education- 1927

Virginia.

Money for
ROANOKE, VA.

Times

FEB 17 1927

NEGROES GET SCHOOL UNDER HANDLEY FUND

Winchester, Feb. 16. (Special)—Approximately $30,000 will be spent this spring on the erection and equipping of a school building for colored children of the city, it was announced today by committees of the board of Handley trustees and the city school board, exclusive of site, which cost $7,000.

The school will be operated under the Handley Foundation, the school board paying the Handley trustees $1 a year for use of the plant. Most of the money comes from the trust fund created under the will of the late Judge John Handley, of Scranton, Pa., who left about $2,000,000 to the city for educational purposes.

News

RICHMOND

VIRGINIA

JUN 13 1927

PLEDGE HELP FOR NEGRO EDUCATION

Leaders of Both Races Hold Enthusiastic Meeting in Richmond.

Financial and moral support to negro education in the South, and particularly for Paine College, of Augusta, Ga., were voiced yesterday afternoon by leaders of both races at a largely-attended mass-meeting in Broad-Street Methodist Episcopal church. A liberal collection was taken up. This meeting inaugurated a series of meetings to be conducted throughout the Virginia conference in behalf of Paine College.

T. S. Southgate, of Norfolk, conference lay leader, presided at the meeting. Addresses were made by Bishop Collins Denny, of Richmond; Rev. J. T. Mastin, D. D., chairman of the local committee; Dr. George E. Booker, D. D., presiding elder, and Rev. J. A. Martin, D. D., negro, the latter representing Paine College. Rev. Fred R. Chenault, D. D., pastor of the church, also made a short address. J. B. Jones, district leader, was also present.

"In the entire history of Protestantism there has been no such triumph among Protestants as among the negroes themselves," Bishop Denny declared. He explained that "we are not trying to disturb the Christian relations now existing," but he stressed the obligations Methodists owe Southern negroes in the field of education.

"We want them to grow up better negroes," Bishop Denny declared, this declaration bringing a loud "Amen" from Dr. Martin, the negro educator, whose institution will benefit from the campaign just started; and the bishop added, "and blacker negroes," this amplification also drawing a fervant "amen" from the negro college official."

Dr. Martin, representing Paine College, said that institution is "a landmark of the Methodist church and of the South." He gave a brief history of the college, lauding Dr. George Williams Walker, its president for twenty-six years, and John Gilbert, once a Broadway bootblack, who attended the institution and who later became a distinguished linguist and missionary.

"Education is a dangerous thing to put in any race unless it is leveled with Christianity," counseled Mr. Southgate, who declared that he is heartily in sympathy with the movement to give financial and moral support of Southern Methodists to the education and Christianization of Methodist negroes in the South. Dr. Mastin said the Methodist ministers of Richmond have endorsed the campaign.

An organ recital by Carl Rond, together with selections by the church trio and spirituals by the Sabbath Glee Club sextette, the latter led by Joe Mathews, featured the musical program.

TIMES-DISPATCH
RICHMOND, VA.

JUN 13 1927

METHODISTS PLEDGE AID TO EDUCATION OF NEGRO

Plea for Southern Methodists to give financial and moral support to negro education in the South, and particularly for Paine College, of Augusta, Ga., were voiced yesterday afternoon by leaders of both races Bishop Collins Denny, of Richmond; Rev. J. A. Martin, D. D., negro, and others, at a largely attended mass meeting in Broad Street Methodist Episcopal Church. A liberal collection was taken up after the meeting, which inaugurated a series of meetings to be conducted this month in behalf of Paine College throughout the Virginia conference. T. S. Southgate, of Norfolk, conference lay leader, presided at the gathering and also made an address. The session was featured by addresses by Bishop Denny, Rev. J. T. Mastin, D. D., chairman of the local committee; Dr. George E. Booker, D. D., presiding elder, and Dr. Martin, the latter representing Paine College. J. B. Jones, the district leader, was also present.

Music Program Featured.

An organ recital by Carl Rond, together with selections by the church trio and spirituals by the Sabbath Glee Club sextet, the latter led by Joe Mathews, featured the musical program.

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Southern negroes in the field of a distinctive mission," and he said
education. one purpose of the Methodist

"Better and Blacker."

"We want them to grow up better negroes," Bishop Denny asserted, this declaration drawing a loud "Amen from Dr. Martin, the negro educator, whose institution is calculated to benefit by the campaign for funds; and the bishop added, "and blacker negroes," this latter also drawing a fervant "Amen" from the negro college official.

Dr. Martin, representing Paine College, gave a brief history of that institution, which he termed "a landmark of the Methodist Church and of the South." He told of the establishment of the college in 1882 under the joint auspices of the Colored Methodist Church and the Methodist Church, South. He lauded Dr. George Williams Walker, who became president of the college in 1884 and who served in this capacity for twenty-five years; he praised John Gilbert, who was found on Broadway, as an ordinary bootblack, by Dr. Walker, who sent him to Paine College, then to Brown University. Gilbert became a distinguished linguist and missionary.

Education and Christianity.

"Education is a dangerous thing to put in any race unless it is leveled with Christianity," counseled Mr. Southgate, who declared that he is in hearty sympathy with the movement to give financial and moral support of Southern Methodists to the education and Christianization of Methodist negroes in the South. Dr. Mastin said the Methodist ministers of Richmond ashave indorsed the present cam-

Church is "to endow and establish Christian education." He said "Methodists are pioneers in the field of education, and they are still leading," and he concluded with the plea that "we are here today to pledge our guest, Dr. Martin, our interest, our loyalty and devotion to Paine College."

Other mass meetings will be held at Petersburg, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, Lynchburg, Roanoke, Danville, Farmville and Suffolk. The work at Paine College has been indorsed by the House of Bishops of the Methodist church.

News

RICHMOND, VA.

DEC 30 1927

VA. UNION UNIV. TO GET $200.000

Half for Dormitory, Remainder for Endowment, President Announces.

A new $100,000 dormitory and $100,000 for additional endowment is assured for the Virginia Union University, a Negro liberal arts college in Richmond, it was announced today by President W. J. Clark.

In the campaign just concluded the Negroes raised $90,000. Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, added $10,000 to that making it $100,000. An equal amount then was available from the general education board.

The first hundred thousand will be used to build a dormitory for 100 girls. The second will go into the endowment.

Dr. Clark declared that the Negroes of Virginia gave $65,000 of the $90,000 the remaining $25,000 was given by Negroes elsewhere in this country. A great part of the contributions came from alumni of the university and their churches.

This university, Dr. Clark said, was established in 1865. It has devoted particular attention to training Negroes for the ministry. It is Baptist denomination. Graduates are qualified to enter Harvard, Columbia, Cornell, the University of Chicago and other schools.

There are now 450 students at the university, 250 of whom are boys.

Dr. Clark paid high praise to the Negroes who so loyally, he said, supported their university. He was very hopeful of its future in the life of the state and nation

News

RICHMOND, VA.

DEC 31 1927

THESE NEGROES' DONATIONS ADVANCE UNION.

Sixty-five thousand of the $90,000 just raised for Virginia Union University by the Negroes was donated by the Negro population of Virginia.

It is significant that Virginia Negroes were able to do this and still more significant that they invested the money in a school entrusted with the education of their ministers and teachers.

Always generous in their giving, the Negroes in this instance were equally wise. For the future of the Negroes in America depends to an extraordinary degree upon the character and equipment of their leaders. The Negroes are naturally gregarious, yet they divide quickly into factions, and when they suffer from corruption on the part of someone they trust, they are more discouraged than white people usually are.

They need as leaders the best men their race produces, intellectually and morally men who can keep down the spirit of faction men who have both vision and patience, men who are masters of themselves, neither inflamed by prejudice nor embittered by injustice. The white race can stumble along somehow, despite bad shepherds. The Negroes can never go forward without good leaders.

Virginia Union University and like institutions furnish them. This does not mean of course, that all who are graduated from that school are either learned, conservative or judicial. Some of those who leave Union—or any other college—are none of these. What is meant is that the training at Union is prudently designed to bring out the best qualities of the students and to fit them for work in the Southern states.

With the new endowment and the new building provided by the General Education Board, JULIUS ROSENWALD and the Negroes themselves, Union will become one of the foremost, if not the foremost Negro college in the South. In the opinion of The News Leader, it should have the warm moral support of the white people of Richmond and of Virginia, and it should have their financial help as well. How can the dominant race of the South complain of the Negroes' lack of leadership and then fail to assist the schools that are equipping men for it?

Education - 1927

Money for

West Virginia.

RACE STORER BEQUEST

Malden, Mass., Colored Gardener Leaves $8,000 To Harper's Ferry School

The will of Frank Gibson, a colored gardener who resided for many years at 31 Middlesex street, Malden, and at the age of 68 died March 29, 1926, provided considerable of a surprise when it was learned he had provided for a legacy of $8,000 to Storer College, a junior institution for colored youth at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, near where the deceased was born. He was well known in Malden and though he was generally regarded as thrifty, few realized he had amassed such a sum of money. Gibson also left an amount of money to his sister. Attorney Harry Hudson Barrett, executor of the will, has left for the college to present President Henry T. McDonald with the check.

LEAVES STORER COLLEGE $8,000

One Time Student of Institution Leaves Request As Honor

HARPERS FERRY, W. Va. Apr. 24—The largest single gift made to Storer college by a Colored American has just come to the institution. It will amount to almost $8,000 and is made possible by a bequest from Frank Gibson, a former student of the college. A hard-working frugal man, he denied himself that his small savings might grow and that he might thus pay a debt of gratitude to the school which started him on the upward path.

Gives School $8,000

HARPERS FERRY, W. Va., June 6.—A bequest of eight thousand dollars has just been received by Storer College from the estate of Frank Gibson of Malden, Mass., a former student of the institution. This is the largest donation ever made the college by a Negro

Race Man Bequeaths Gift of $8,000 to Storer College

HARPERS FERRY, W. Va., Apr. 28.—The largest single gift made to Storer College by a colored person has just come to the institution. It will amount to almost $8,000.00, and is made possible by a bequest from Frank Gibson, a former student of the college. A hard working, frugal man, he denied himself that his small savings might grow, and that he might thus pay a debt of gratitude to the school which started him on the upward path.

This is a notable example of the growing tendency on the part of thoughtful colored people to have active part in the carrying forward of the institutions established for them. Such gifts are most commendable.

$420,000 GIVEN W. VA. INSTITUTE BY LEGISLATURE

Money Is For Salaries, Current Expenses and Beautifying Campus

Institute, W. Va.—The West Virginia Legislature appropriated on Monday, May 2, $420,000 for the West Virginia Collegiate Institute. This is the leading institution in West Virginia for the education of Negro youth. The distribution of the amount appropriated for the next biennium is as follows:

For salaries of officers, teachers and employees	$230,000
current general expenses	$105,000
repairs and improvements	$75,000
beautifying campus	$10,000

President John W. Davis made an effort to get new buildings for industrial work and physical education. This effort was lost when a bill providing a ten-year building program for the State was defeated in the legislature.

The West Virginia Collegiate Institute became a member of the North Central Association of Colleges in March of this year. This is the only educational institution in America, manned wholly by persons of Negro Blood, to be fully accredited by one of the five regional accrediting bodies of the country.

STORER COLLEGE GETS BEQUEST

Harpers Ferry, W. Va., June 1—A bequest of eight thousand dollars has just been received by Storer College from the estate of Frank Gibson, of Malden, Mass., a former student of the institution. This is the largest donation ever made the college by a colored individual, and is believed by Dr. George R. Hovey, secretary for education of the Baptist Home Missionary Society, to which Storer College belongs, to be the largest single gift from a person of color to any of the Baptist colleges for Negro youth. The donor was a hard working frugal man who denied himself that his small savings might grow into a sum that would fittingly express his gratitude to the school that gave him a start. His gift is a notable example of the growing tendency on the part of colored people of means to support the institution of their group.

Alabama.

Education-1927

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

AGE-HERALD
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

AUG 8 - 1927

Negro Home Opens

Opening of a home for aged men and women and orphans of negroes this week at 216 North Twenty-Second Street is announced by E. L. Houston, president and manager. The home is being operated by the Baptist Church and the Eastern Star of the colored people of Bessemer. Dr. W. C. Howard, negro physician, is giving his services.

California.

Education-1927

Orphanages and other Benevolent Institutions.

McADOO PLANS AN ELABORATE BOYS' HOME

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 24—(ANP William G. McAdoo, the backbone of the Wilson regime, has inaugurated a movement here that will not only be a boon to the youth of California, but also a monument to him greater than any of his political activities. A few months ago at the gorgeous banquet held at the Baltimore Hotel, plans were laid for a Lincoln Memorial Home for unprivileged boys. This is to cost in the neighborhood of $500,000 half of which was pledged at the banquet.

The arrangements for the home are being handled by Carl Bradshear, friend and confidential secretary of McAdoo It will be surrounded by farm and orchard land, asd environments to give unfortunate boys both white and Colored a fighting chance in life.

Canada.

Education - 1927

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutes.

STAR
Montreal Can
MAR 5 - 1927

COLORED ORPHANS' HOME IS PLANNED

Efforts to establish a home for orphans of the colored race are being put forward by the Afro Supreme Council of Canada, 6-A St. David's Lane, of which Bishop Amos F. Dickson, of the High African Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada, is president.

The aim of the organization is to instruct the colored children in industrial science and otherwise to facilitate their development into useful and loyal citizens of Canada and the Empire.

Colorado.

Education - 1927

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

JOURNAL
PUEBLO, COLO.
MAY 2 8 1927

Residents Protest Building Orphanage To City Council

A protest of the building of a Negro orphanage at the corner of Seventeenth and Martin was received by the city commissioners at the regular council meeting Monday morning. The location is just north of the county jail. It is understood that a request has not been made, to the city, for the building permit.

A report from D. P. Gaymon, city engineer shows that the estimated cost of the Grandview improvement district is $28,120.34.

The resignation of Charles Granger, former traffic officer was accepted and C. M. Butler was appointed as a patrolman.

Education - 1927

Florida

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

NEWS

Daytona Beach
APR 3 1927

Further Aid Sought for Negro Orphanage

J. H. Meagley, chairman of the advisory board of the Florida East Coast Orphanage and Old Folks home for negroes, located on West Cypress street, announced Saturday that the $5,000 debt on the institution has been liquidated through a public appeal made a few weeks ago, but stated that $1,000 is now needed to purchase food for the inmates who are being cared for under the supervision of Sarah Hunt, founder of the institution.

Any one desiring to contribute to the cause or negro welfare is asked to either take or send their donation into Harold R. Zimmerman, of Merchants Bank and Trust Company, the chairman stated.

A cordial invitation is extended the public to visit the negro institution and see for themselves, the work that is being undertaken.

Daytona Beach Press
APR 3 1927

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Orlando Fla. Sentinel
MAR 17 1927

NEGRO BOYS, BAND ~~TO~~ CONTINUE TOUR

The boys' band of the Jenkins Negro Orphanage, of Charleston, S. C., which has been stopping several days in Orlando while on a tour of the state, leaves here this morning for Winter Haven, and later will go to Sanford and other cities in this section before returning rome.

A tribute to Orlando was paid last night by the Rev. P. G. Daniels, who is in charge of the boys on this, the twentieth tour of representatives of the orphanage. "We have received more courteous treatment and have found a finer spirit of hospitality in Orlando than in any other city," he said, "and we are deeply grateful to all those who have aided us in our work."

The Jenkins Orphanage, which was founded 36 years ago by the Rev. D. J. Jenkins, has been doing a great work in caring for hundreds of destitute negro children, who have been trained and sent out into the world as good citizens. The work has the cooperation and support of the leading white civic organizations of Charleston.

Education - 1927

Georgia.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

MISS CHADWICK THANKS FRIENDS FOR THEIR SUPPORT

Mr. B. J. Davis,
Atlanta Independent.
My Dear Mr. Davis:

Throuh the columns of the Independent will you allow me to express my sincere appreciation to all who helped in any way to make the opening of our new home a success.

To the five hundred people who came to visit and to wish us well we extend our thanks.

To those who brought their gifts we are grateful and to that fine group of ladies who gave their time and ability helping in so many ways, graciously meeting our guests and making them feel at home, we extend our sincere appreciation. To the Atlanta Independent who has always helped the home by inserting in its columns notices and its personal appreciation of what we are trying to do for these little children we also extend our thanks.

We want our friends to know they are always welcome!

Come any time you can!

We have evening devotions, 6 to 6:30 P. M. every day. A good time to see the children together. Come! You are welcome!

Gratefully yours,
AMY A. CHADWICK,
And Board of Trustees Leonard Street Orphan Home.

NEGRO MASONS ERECT GIRLS' DORMITORY

Americus, Ga., January 26.—(Special.)—Approximately $11,000 is being expended by Georgia negro Masons in the erection of a new girls' dormitory at the Georgia Negro Masonic orphanage in Americus. The building is being erected under auspices of the negro Order of Eastern Star.

A new boys' dormitory, which cost $40,000, was recently completed at the orphanage.

ATLANTA, GA., Constitution

JAN 27 1927

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AMERICUS, GA. Times-Recorder

JAN 25 1927

NEW BUILDING AT COLORED HOME

Work has been started at the Colored Masonic Orphan Home in Americus for the erection ofa girl's cottage or domitory that will cast over $11,000. This building will supplement the boys dormitory already erected at the cost of $40,000.

The entire $11,000 has been raised by the colored members of the eGorgia Eastern Star. The money that is being used in the erection of this cottage is the surplus remaining after completely equiping the boys domitory.

Money for these buildings was gathered by assessin geach member of the Masonic colored lodges and each member of the Easter Star in the state.

Dormitory Added to Negro Orphanage

AMERICUS, Ga., Jan. 26.—Work has commenced on the erection of a new girls' dormitory at the Georgia Negro Masonic Orphanage in Americus. The building will cost approximately $11,000, according to present plans, and the money for its erection will be supplied by members of the negro Order of Eastern Star of Georgia. Recently a substantial boy's dormitory was completed at the orphanage here at a cost of $40,000. Money for the erection for this structure was obtained through an assessment levied upon Georgia negro Masons, and the orphanage here is one of the most complete negro civic reclamation plants in the entire country.

ATLANTA, GA.

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AMERICUS, Ga., Jan. 26.—Work has commenced on the erection of a new girls' dormitory at the Georgia Negro Masonic Orphanage in Americus. The building will cost approximately $11,000, according to present plans, and the money for its erection will be supplied by members of the negro Order of Eastern Star of Georgia. Recently a substantial boy's dormitory was completed at the orphanage here at a cost of $40,000. Money for the erection for this structure was obtained through an assessment levied upon Georgia negro Masons, and the orphanage here is one of the most complete negro civic reclamation plants in the entire country.

HARMON AWARD PASSES ON TO ORPHANAGE

By JESSE O. THOMAS

Atlanta, Ga., February 2.—(Special to The Reporter.)—What was designated by C. B. Wilmer as a "Red letter day on the calendar of human history" was signalized and characterized by the presentation of the Harmon Foundation Award of a gold medal and $500 to Dr. W. W. Alexander, director of the inter-racial commission at the Second Baptist church, Sunday morning, January 30, at 11 o'clock. Every seat was taken in this large edifice and many chair were placed in the aisle to accommodate those who otherwise would have had to stand or be turned away.

On the right wing of the church, a fairly representation of negroes were sprinkled through the congregation. They were not occupying "special" seats. On the platform among those who were to participate in the ceremony was a Negro, Dr. John Hope, who was to voice the Negro's confidence and appreciation in and for the work of the inter-racial commission and Dr. Alexander, as its exponent.

This church is pastored by Dr. Carter Helm Jones, brother to Dr. M. Ashby Jones. The pastor has the "Jones" spirit of open-mindedness and courage. After the singing of the doxology, scripture reading, prayer, announcement and taking of offering, Dr. Plato Durham of Emory University, was presented as presiding officer for the presentation of the award. The presentation was made by Dr. C. B. Wilmer, of the University of the South, Suwanee, Tenn., who said among other things that there were three classes of white people in the South, described as two extremes and one intermediate. The extremes were classified as radicals and ultra-conservatives. The inter-racial committee was identified with the middle group. This distinguished honor was conferred upon Dr. Alexander by the judges of the Marmon Foundation, for having made the most outstanding contribution in the minds of the judges toward improving race relations in America.

In additiont to expressing the attitude of the Negro toward the inter-racial commission and Dr. Alexander, Dr. John Hope of Morehouse College emphasized the fact that for the past century, the white South has been on the defensive on this question of race relations and that if this marked a change in attitude from the defensive to the offensive, to the point that laborers in the cause of righteousness would no longer need to apologize or be afraid, the occasion was epoch-making in its ultimate consequences.

Dr. Edwin Mims, of Vanderbilt University, of which Dr. Alexander is an alumnus, said that Dr. Alexander's position in promotion of inter-racial good will reflected the attitude of the university and any education that did not increase one's appreciation of his duty to his fellow-man regardless to race or circumstances and encouraged action, in connection with his duty, thereof, indicated misapplied attention.

Mr. R. H. King, respresentative of the Y. M. C. A. said that the inter-racial commission had exercised great influence upon the attitude of the Young Men's Christian Association on the question of race relations.

Accepting the award, Dr. Alexander referred to the impressions of his childhood with reference to fidelity and kindly dispositions of colored people with whom he brought in contact and that these early impressions have been reinforced for his larger acquaintance with the situations in which Negroes find themselves in the nation.

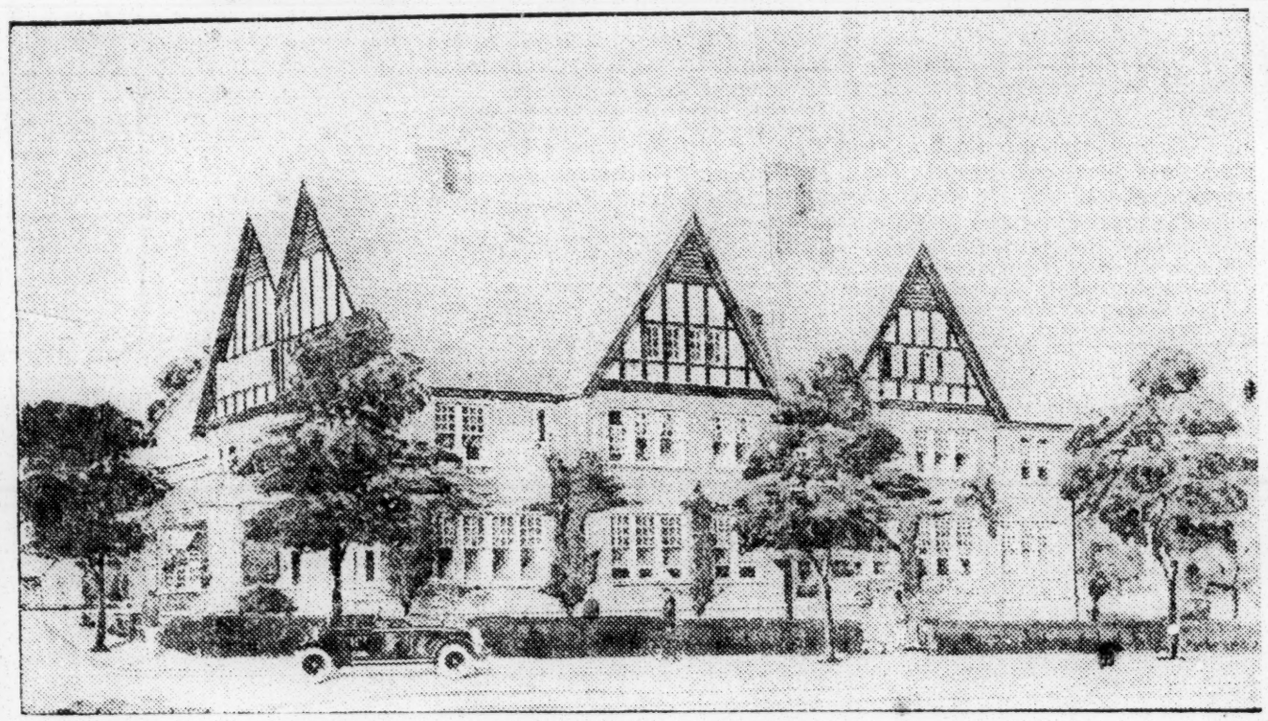
The anti-climax of the whole occasion was reached and the feature that made Dr. Alexander appear almost super-human was when he called Miss Amy Chadwick, the superintendent of the Leonard Street Orphanage to the platform and gave the $500, the cash part of the award to the Leonard Street Orphanage. Miss Chadwick is an English woman, with refinement and culture, who has given twenty years of her life from early womanhood to the care and training of orphaned Negro children. Many children who have been mothered by her during these years have gone through college and taken their places as useful citizens in the world about us.

Dr. M. Ashby Jones, who is regarded by many as the first citizen of the South, was last to appear on program. He interpreted with consuming sincerity and animating enthusiasm the spirit of the inter-racial commission. He said among other things that no white man has, however kindly disposed or sincere he may be, a right to express himself or to take action on matters affecting the interest and welfare of the Negro, until the Negro has had a chance to be heard; that any white man or organization that sought to undermine tolerance and generate hatred and misunderstanding was an enemy to society and a traitor to human progress and civic righteousness.

Thus ended one of the most unique and far-reaching occasions ever witnessed in this section of the earth.

ATLANTA, GA. Constitution
FEB 24 1927

New Leonard Street Orphanage Holds Opening Ceremonies This Afternoon



New home of the Leonard Street Orphanage for Negroes.

Doors of the new Leonard Street Orphans' home, 39 Leonard street, recently completed at a cost of $60,000, will be thrown open from 3 to 7 o'clock this afternoon for inspection of the public and formal opening ceremonies, it was announced Wednesday by Miss Amy A. Chadwick, superintendent and treasurer.

Short programs will be given during the afternoon for the entertainment of visitors, the little orphans furnishing the last program of the day themselves. Mrs. Willie Daniels is chairman of the committee on arrangements.

Construction of the new home for the sixty negro orphans, comprising the family of the Leonard Street Orphanage, was made possible by a substantial gift from a Philadelphia, Pa., philanthropist, and the gifts of numerous friends of the institution. The entire institution, including building, equipment and grounds, is valued at $80,000.

Absolutely Fireproof.

Built of brick, with concrete floors, the new home is said to be absolutely fireproof. Plenty of light and fresh air is provided by numerous large windows, while sufficient outlets eliminate the danger of crowding in case of an emergency. The building is two stories in height with a commodious gabled attic and a spacious basement.

There are 40 rooms in the new building, including large and airy dining halls, recreation and play rooms, and the like, while sleeping porches assure the children of plenty of fresh air, a real luxury to most of those who have come into the home from lives of squalor and poverty.

Adequate care of the 60 inmates of the home is under the charge of Miss Chadwick and a staff of three persons, who are endeavoring to build up the children physically, mentally and morally. Many cases of malnutrition are brought into the institution in newly arriving orphans, and are generally corrected under proper diet and care.

Near Spelman.

Education of the orphans is well provided for in the location of the school on property adjoining Spelman college, where inmates of school age attend.

The Leonard Street Orphans' home was established in 1889, and for the past 28 years has been under the capable administration of Miss Chadwick. Here homes are provided for homeless negro girls ranging in age from babyhood to 15 years; they are educated and taught self-reliance, and made able to earn a living when they leave the orphanage at the age of 15.

Friends of the institution are cordially welcome to visit the home today between 3 and 7 o'clock, and bring their friends, states an announcement of the opening. Those who would like to bring a small donation are invited to do so, as, Miss Chadwick said, many small gifts will come in handy.

Trustees of the home are: A. F. Hendon, Peyton A. Allen, secretary; Dr. H. M. Holmes, house physician; Professor John Hope, the Rev. E. P. Johnson, S. W. Walker, the Rev. M. Ashby Jones, Miss M. Dickerson, M. Hemper Harreld, Eugene Black, T. J. Woofter, Mrs. W. W. Alexander, Mrs. M. Driskell, Mrs. Willie Daniels, Mrs. G. B. Denman, Dr. A. M. Wilkins, Miss Amy A. Chadwick, all of Atlanta, and the Rev. E. T. Wade of Montclair, N. J.; Mrs. W. J. Gruhler, of Germantown, Pa., and Mrs E. M. Hill, of Paterson, N. J.

There is a large waiting list of homeless old colored people who have been waiting anxiously for the opening of this home. There is still a debt of several hundred dollars which must be met but the home will be ready for occupants not later than Thanksgiving Day.

Firms or individuals who are willing to contribute groceries for the dinner for the poor on that day are asked to send them to the home not later than the morning before Thanksgiving Day.

Augusta, Ga. HERALD
NOV 6 1927

OLD FOLKS HOME

For Colored to Be Opened Thanksgiving Day

Both the white and colored committees of the Colored Old Folks Home are asked to meet Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the home on Twiggs Street. Final arrangements will be made for the opening of the home on Thanksgiving Day, when there will be a formal dedication program in the morning at 11 o'clock and a big Thanksgiving dinner to which any old colored person in the city will be welcomed. A number of prominent Augustans will take part in the morning program to which the public is invited.

Augusta, Ga. CHRONICLE
OCT 30 1927

COLORED OLD FOLKS' HOME TO BE FORMALLY OPENED THANKSGIVING DAY

The Colored Old Folks' Home on Twiggs street will be formally opened Thanksgiving day with special program and a big dinner for the colored old people of the City. Prominent citizen will take part in the program and well known colored speakers and singers will also have a part in the program. The Thanksgiving dinner will be not only for the inmates of the home, but for any other old colored people who would like to get a good Thanksgiving dinner. Contributions for this dinner will be received with much appreciation by Amelia Sullivan and her committee, who have the affair in charge.

The opening of the Home for aged and helpless colored people is the realization of a dream of years and the result of the strenuous labor of years on the part of Amelia Sullivan, who together with others of her race, realized years ago the great need of such a home. Many of the best and most worthy old colored people in the community out live their children and in their old age have no one to care for them and no roof to shelter their heads. The County Home is always full to overflowing with others on the waiting list.

Amelia has labored faithfully for years and assisted by her committee and the help and contributions both of the colored and the white people of the community, has at last built and furnished a comfortable home on the grounds given her some years ago by the city.

It has a number of comfortable rooms, a reception room and office and kitchen and will prove a refuge from now on for worthy old colored people who have borne the heat and burden of the day and who deserve to be cared for in their helpless old age. Any one wishing to contribute to the Thanksgiving dinner for the old colored people of the city can communicate with Amelia Sullivan at her home on Pine street.

Education-1927

Massachusetts.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

MASSACHUSETTS NEGRO CHURCHES SET WELFARE EXAMPLE

Boston, Mass., Oct. 24.—On last Sunday, "Resthaven," a home for aged women and convalescents in Roxbury, was dedicated. "Resthaven" will be opened to members of every race and creed and will be maintained by the colored churches of Boston. The building is the gift of Edgar P. Benjamin, a veteran Negro attorney and taxpayer of this city who, with a broad vision, insisted that all partisanship should be barred from the management of the home, and that it should be open at all times to all worthy people who sought its shelter.

The leading white daily of Boston has expressed its appreciation of "Resthaven" and the policy by which it is to be governed, by saying that "it is a splendid thing to see the colored citizens thus submerging race consciousness in the larger consciousness of humanity. They have set a fine example for other and wealthier institutions, not only of Boston, but everywhere else, to follow."

Education - 1927

Michigan.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

Times
Detroit - Mich.
MAR 13 1927

Colored Girls' Home Exercises Tuesday

The new location of the Detroit Friendship Home, an institution for colored girls, is to be dedicated Tuesday, it was announced Saturday. The new home is at 6100 Scotten avenue. It was bought by the Detroit Conference Woman's Home Mission. It will be in charge of Miss Florence McGee.

Education - 1927

Missouri.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

N. Y. WOMEN'S WEAR

AUG 1 1927

MAY WILL GIVES $177,000 TO PHILANTHROPY

$100,000 Trust Fund for Employes—$25,000 in Bequests—Widow and Children Get Residue.

St. Louis, Aug. 1. — The will of David May, chairman of the board of the May Department Stores Co., filed in Probate Court Saturday, provides gifts totaling $177,000 to philanthropies and bequests amounting to $25,000 to nephews and nieces. The residue of the estate is to be divided equally among his widow, three sons and one daughter. The value of the estate is not given.

The largest gift made by Mr. May was a trust fund of $100,000, the income of which is for the relief of employes of the May Department Stores Co. in times of temporary distress. The personal interest shown by Mr. May in his employes throughout his business career is reflected in this gift.

Gifts to Universities.

Washington University receives $20,000 and St. Louis University $10,000 [illegible] the income from which is to be used at the direction of the institution's executives in loans to needy students.

Other gifts were $15,000 to the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives at Denver, in which Mr. May was actively interested from its foundation; $5,000 each to the St. Louis Children's Hospital, the Jewish Home for Chronic Invalids in St. Louis county, and the Jewish Orphan Asylum in Cleveland, and $2,500 each to Father Dempsey's Home for Workingmen, the Home for Aged and Infirm Israelites, the Jewish Consumptive Relief Society in Denver, Father Dunne's Newsboys' Home, the St. Louis Colored Orphan Home and the St. Louis Maternity Hospital.

It is directed that Rosa May, his widow, shall give $1,000 each to such Catholic and Protestant charities in Denver as she shall deem most worthy.

Heirs, Four Children and Wife.

The children who will divide the bulk of the estate with their mother are W. Morton J. May, of St. Louis; Tom and Wilbur D. May, of Los Angeles, and Florence E. Straus, of Chicago.

A bequest of $10,000 is made to Mr. May's nephew, Alfred Triefus, of Denver and $5,000 each to his nieces, Paula Schweig, Louise Lowenthal and Lottie Teutor. The May summer home at Charlevoix, Mich., is bequeathed to Mrs. May. The only other real estate holding was 250 acres on Clayton road, west of Denny road.

The executors are Morton J. May and Samuel B. Butler, president and of the May Department Stores Co. They with Tom and Wilbur May and Nathan L. Dauby, of Cleveland, are trustees of the several trusts.

Conditions in Will.

The shares willed to Morton and Thomas May and Rosa May are outright. The one-fifth shares to Wilbur May, who is 28 years old, and to Mrs. Traus, 23, are placed in the hands of the trustees. Wilbur will receive his share six months after his marriage if the marriage has the approval of his mother. If she is dead at the time of his marriage then the trustees must give approval.

In any event he will receive his share on reaching the age of 35, if the trustees choose to turn it over, and at the age of 40 will receive his share without any conditions being attached.

The limit of the trust of Mrs. Straus's share is 21 years.

RECORD

New York N.Y.

AUG 1 1927

MAY GAVE $177,000 TO PHILANTHROPIES, $25,000 IN BEQUESTS

$100,000 Trust Fund for Employes — Wife and Children Get Bulk

Special to DAILY NEWS RECORD

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COLORED EMPLOYEES TO BENEFIT UNDER WILL

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 11 (PCNB)—Among the $177,000 bequests to philanthropies made by the late David May head of the May department stores, a gift of $2,500 is made to the Colored Orphan's Home of this city.

Colored employees of the May stores in Cleveland, Akron, St. Louis, Denver and Los Angeles will also be benefited through Mr. May's largest gift, a trust fund of $100,000, income which is for the relief of May Department Store employees in times of temporary distress.

Ask St. Louis to Care for All Feeble-Minded

St. Louis, Mo.—That feeble-minded members of our group here in St. Louis be cared for in the St. Louis Training school was recommended to Mayor Victor Miller recently by a committee of the Provident association, which studies conditions among our people.

The committee estimated there were about 3,000 feeble-minded members of our group in this city and St. Louis county. In its suggestion to the mayor, the committee pointed out that the St. Louis Training school had been built with public funds for the expressed purpose of caring for the feeble-minded in the city and county, but it had given no consideration to our folk. Other city institutions, the committee said in its report, provided care for our people under the same management.

Merchant Leaves $2,500 to St. Louis Orphans' Home

[illegible]OUIS, Mo. (ANP)—David May, [illegible] Merchant Prince of [illegible] and president of a chain of [illegible]n dry good stores throughout [illegible]country, passed away at Charlevoix, Michigan last week. Among the stores which he founded and owned a large interest in were the Famous Barr [illegible]ouis and the May stores in vario[illegible]nes. In his will he left $2,500 to the St. Louis Colored Orphans home, the institution of which Mrs. Annie M. Malone is patron and chairman of the board.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

JUL 25 1927

COURT APPROVES ORPHANAGE SALE

Western College to Pay $20,000 for Site of Gillis Home.

The sale of the present site of the Gillis Orphans' home, northeast corner of Twenty-second street and Tracy avenue, to the trustees of the Western College of Jackson county a Negro school, for $20,000, was authorized today by Judge Ralph S. Latshaw of the circuit court.

Authorization of the sale was made on application of the Women's Christian association, to which the land was deeded for charitable purposes October 14, 1897, by the late Col. Thomas H. Swope.

A clause in the deed provides that the land can be sold only on order of the circuit court, and that the proceeds of the sale must be reinvested in property to be used for charitable purposes.

In his order Judge Latshaw directed that the money from the sale be invested in ten acres of land on Wornall road, south of Waldo, as requested by the association in its petition.

The orphanage will be moved to the new site to avoid the congestion the city's growth has caused at its present location.

Education - 1927

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions

New York.

NEW YORK
JOURNAL
APR 1 1927

HARLEMITES TO ACCEPT HOME

The colored people of Harlem will hold a gigantic mass meeting Sunday afternoon in the Imperial Elks' Auditorium, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street and Seventh avenue, for the purpose of accepting the gift of an old folks' home from the Mary Cherry Foundation.

The home will be located on six lots at Silver Springs, N. Y., which cost $50,000. There all of the aged and dependent members of the race will be sent for care, free of charge. Mrs. Mary Cherry, noted colored philanthropist, contributed the fund for the property and construction of the home.

N. Y. WORLD
APR 16 1927

$200,000 TO CHARITY

Will of Miss Blumenberg Disposes of $500,000 Estate

More than $200,000 was given to charity in the will of Miss Emma Blumenberg, sister of Marc A. Blumenberg, at the time of his death, in 1913, publisher of the Musical Courier. The will filed yesterday in Surrogate's Court disposed of an estate of about $500,000. Miss Blumenberg died April 6.

After several personal bequests, Miss Blumenberg willed half the residue to the Associated Jewish Charities in Baltimore. The other half of the residue was divided among the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Mount Sinai Hospital, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, Association for the Aid of Crippled Children, Society for the Relief of Destitute Blind and the Colored Orphan Asylum, all of New York.

NEW YORK AMERICAN
APR 16 1927

2 Women Leave Wealth to Poor

Public and charitable institutions in New York and other cities benefited yesterday in the wills of two wealthy women.

Emma Blumenberg, who died at her home, No. 215 West Ninety-second street, April 6, left $300,000 of her $500,000 estate to public institutions in New York and Baltimore. Half of the $300,000 will be divided here among the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Mount Sinai Hospital, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, Association for the Aid of Crippled Children, Colored Orphan Asylum and Society for the Relief of Destitute Blind.

Mrs. Mary C. Schrymser, of No. 107 East Twenty-first street, left $799,252, of which $250,000 goes to eighteen charities. The largest of the bequests, $25,000 each, go to the Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church and the Chapter of Calvary Cathedral, Sioux Falls, S. D.

North Carolina.

Education-1927

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

Robesonian
Lumberton NC
JAN 10 1927

New Site For Negro Blind School.

The budget commission recommends that the School for the Blind and Deaf Negroes in Raleigh be sold, and that $250,000 be appropriated for the erection of a new school at a more desirable place in or near Raleigh. The report also recommends that the legislature appropriate a sum of $200,000 to meet a gift of $100,000 for the erection of new buildings for the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham. The report recommends substantial increase for the department of conservation and development, the expenditure of $15,000 on the capitol building and grounds, an increase in the facilities at Cashwell Training school, so that 700 children instead of 385 can be taken care of, that $20,000 be added to the Mother's Aid fund, that provision be made for a broadcasting station, and that the legislature appropriate $35,000 to aid the Daughters of the Confederacy in erecting a confederate monument of Gettysburg.

Herald
Durham, N C
JAN 14 1927

$4,500 TO OXFORD NEGRO ORPHANAGE FROM DUKE

Benjamin N. Duke, the philanthrophist, has always been kindly disposed to aiding the negro race and has given liberally to their educational and other causes in this state, and he has been especially kind to the colored orphanage at Oxford. His latest benefaction to that institution is a recent gift of $4,500, according to H. B. Cheatham, the superintendent of the orphanage.

TIMES
RALEIGH, N. C.
JAN 14 1927

Duke Makes Gift To Negro Orphanage

DURHAM, Jan. 14.—(AP)—A gift of $4,200 was made today by B. N. Duke, of New York, formerly of this city, to the negro orphanage at Oxford, according to an announcement made Thursday. H. B. Cheatham, superintendent of the orphanage, who was in Durhaom today, told of receiving the gift.

WINSTON SALEM, N. C. Journal
FEB 4 1927

Negro Industrial School Is Protecting 49 Kiddies

Tired, Sick and Lonely, Mose Is Thrust Upon Institution, but He's Happy Now; Supported by the Community Chest

Mose had just arrived—tired, sick, lonely, hungry and a little afraid.

He studied Rev. Poindexter, the superintendent, from behind the fence post. He seemed kind, he watched the other children in the yard at play at quiet games. They seemed happy. iFnally he ventured out and tugged at the Reverend's trousers.

"What I wants to know is," he said, "does you whip me wid de hand or wid de stick."

His answer from the Reverend was a friendly pat on the head, probably the only one he had ever had in all his life. He suddenly found he couldn't talk, he couldn't see and his knees began to wobble. Mose, for the first time in his life, was treated as if he was human.

Mose is now one of the 49 model children being taken care of at the Memorial ndustrial School, one of the Community Chest agencies. This agency receives its entire support from the Community Chest. It was formerly known as the Colored Baptist Orphanage and the local civic clubs became interested in its welfare several years ago and had it taken into the Community Chest.

The institution literally had Mose thrust upon it. His father deserted his mother and his mother ran afoul of the law. Mose was too small to be sent to a reformatory, and a welfare worker brought him to the Memorial Industrial School.

There are forty-eight other children there, boys and girls ranging in ages from five to sixteen. They are schooled in the primary grades and are taught farming and domestic science.

Many of these other 48 came to the institution under less auspicious circumstances than even Mose. They are made as happy and useful to society as is possible and they are looking forward with keen anticipation to February 23, on which day the citizens of Winston-Salem will be given an opportunity to subscribe to the Community Chest so that their institution with the eleven others may be able to carry on during the next twelve months.

Henderson, N. C. Dispatch
FEB 8 1927

New Negro Blind School Proposal To Be Refused

aily Dispatch Capital Bureau, Lobby Sir Walter Hotel.

Raleigh, Feb. 8.—The first of Governor A. W. McLean's budget mesage recommendations to "go glimmering"—with his radio station proposal next in order—was with regard to the establishment of the school for blind and deaf negroes in a new location near Raleigh, in order to remove the fire hazard which now exists with the old buildings on the present site. A special sub-committee of the joint appropriations committee, headed by Representative Nash, of Richmond county, was named to visit the school here and inspect it, and this committee reported with "delighted amazement" at the facilities found at the school, though no report was made on the fire hazard angle.

The proposal suggested by Governor McLean in his budget message was that $250,000 be appropriated to build a new plant, with large grounds, more distantly removed from the city than the present institution. The obect was first to provide fire-proof buildings—the present old buildings are admitted to be virtual fire traps—and second, to provide greater facilities for vocational training, especially along agricultural lines, than are not now afforded. The board of directors of the institution an dthe Council of State would have been empowered to sell the old school property whenever a fair price could have been obtained—and it was estimated that this property could have been sold for very close to the cost of the new and fire-proof institution.

Ilt will be remembered that the General Assembly decided to move the old school for the blind white children, formerly located near the Capitol, to an outlying location, wtih better air, more space and safer buildings, and it was now proposed to do the same for the colored children in the State's care.

"If a fire should occur in that present school, it is fairly certain to say that at least 50 of those deaf or blind colored children would be burned to death before they could be rescued," said a member of the State insurance department, in discussing the question.

But the appropriations committee has held otherwise, with the result that the present old buildings will have to be used for at least two years more.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Observer
JAN 15 1927

B N DUKE MAKES GIFT TO NEGRO ORPHANAGE

OXFORD, Jan. 14.—(AP)—B. N. Duke of New York, has made a donation of $5,700 to the negro orphanage at this place, it was announced today. This is the second gift the institution has received from the Duke family, a handsome school building having been erected with funds donated by the late Angier B. Duke.

Education-1927

Tennessee

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

NEWS
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
JUN 18 1927

ORPHANS' HOME FOR NEGROES

Children to Get Chance to Work and Acquire Schooling at Same Time.

Plans are under way by some of the leading colored citizens of Chattanooga for the establishment of an institution in this city to be known as the Tennessee Orphanage Agricultural and Industrial institution for the purpose of providing a home for any unfortunate colored boy or girl and give them an opportunity to work and attend school. To this end a drive has been started to raise sufficient funds for the erection of buildings and purchase of the necessary equipment.

The movement has received the indorsement of some of Chattanooga's leading citizens. Both City Judge Martin Fleming and former Commissioner Fred Frazier commend the efforts of the leaders of the movement.

As a means of raising part of the funds needed a concert troupe has been organized which gives concerts at the various schools and churches. However, all cannot be raised in this manner and any donation will be received and greatly appreciated. At present the organization is seeking funds to pay for the necessary musical instruments.

The committee that has charge of the raising of the fiunds is composed of J. M. Martin, Robert Bryant, Calvin Hendricks and Gail Johnson.